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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 150 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1920. TWO ANNAS

PRICES REDUCED
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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
Companies Incorporated in England.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th June	Delta*	8089
30th "	Nyanza	6695 Extra sailing not calling Marseilles.
28th "	Morvada†	8193 Extra.
3rd July	Nubdea	10230
10th "	Nevasa*	6355
17th "	Karmala*	8993
24th "	Morea†	10800

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	To
25th June	Bankura	Karachi & P. Gulf.
1st July	Taroba	East & South Africa.

Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Name.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasuga Maru	Mr. Maru E. Toki	5838	19th June	20th June
Bombay Maru	Mr. Maru M. Tsurugi	4552	2nd July	13th July
Tatsu Maru	Mr. Maru Y. Kawashima	5135	10th July	21st July

For freight and passage apply to
H. HASHMI,
Manager.
Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival	Departure
Siam Maru	D. Imamura	9th June	25th June
Canton Maru	N. Shimazaki	23rd "	30th "
Yedo Maru	S. Yano	22nd June	5th July
Yangtze Maru	T. Inouye	20th July	31st July

For Freight and Passage, etc., apply to
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Manager.
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Road, Fort, Bombay.
Box No. 355: Telephone No. 2150.

Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

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18TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 580.
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A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIAN & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur, and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
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Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
1478

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
TERLING RESERVE FUND. £ 1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ... $23,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. M. SETHNA.
Agent.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,050,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	TOKORAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITUH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES:—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras
Cawnpore—Chandnisi.
London Office—2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E. C.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,55,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,13,921/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one year and for shorter periods at the rate to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	65,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £750,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 8% per cent. Surrender Value if are the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANIRMN SADANAND DESAI,

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

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Funds exceed 31,00,000
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid about 26,00,000
Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready conversability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

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Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the N.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustees of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

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PURE SILK
of superior quality, both thick and fine. Could stand washing.
Cheap because Durable
BOTH FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Kindly send for Samples.
THE S.S. TONDON
Silk Weaving Factory,
Shahjahanpur, U. P.

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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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CHAIRMAN:
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DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Bogjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jethas & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a Boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets, Children's frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER, MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 479
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 2ND JULY, 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE LAND ESTATE FRERE ROAD.
On FRIDAY, the 2nd July at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will under the instructions from Mr. Bherulal Sitaram, the owner of the property, sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property.
All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage tenement or dwellings standing thereon and situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay and in the registration sub-district of Mazgaon containing by admeasurement 555 5/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 3186 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4456 and Street No. 156/162 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by the Kallian Street, on or towards the south and west by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the east by the Frere Road.
Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Malvi Modi and Runchordas at their office at Medows Street or of the undersigned.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 3RD JULY 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT 2ND KUMBHARVADA STREET.
On SATURDAY, the 3rd July 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will under the instructions from Mr. Bherulal Sitaram, the owner of the property sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property:—
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being without the Fort of Bombay on the eastern side of 2nd Kumbharvada Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 3116 new 10012 old survey No. 4457 and new survey No. 5634 assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward Nos. 7630 and 7631 and street Nos. 245 and land bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage on or towards the west by the 2nd Kumbharvada Street, on or towards the north by the House of Bapuji Sorabji and on or towards the south by the house of Thacker Jeyaram Shivji.
Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of titledeeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorney's Messrs. Malvi, Modi and Runchordas at their office at Medows Street or of the undersigned.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF
SITES AT NEAPEA
ING THE SEA.
RARE OPPORTUNITY
AND WEALTHY GEN IN
SEARCH OF DESIRABLE SI MA-
LABAR HILL FACING THE SE
Under instructions from the Ow Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises four plots of land varying in area from 1,760 to 2,000 square yards at Nepeansea Road on THURSDAY, the 1st day of July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).
Two of those plots carry with them the right of reclaiming the sea shore to the extent nearly 3,000 square yards. These plots are situate on the West side of Nepean Sea Road between the property of the late Mr. Bomanji Eduljee Kashinath and Mr. Abdulla Hoosein and are bounded on the West by the seashore.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the vendor at 121 Esplanade Road Fort, or the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 421.

BONAFIDE SALE.
SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 26TH JUNE, 1920, AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
Auction Sale of very High class artistic new designed teak and blackwood Household furniture, safe, dining tabe, wardrobes, chesterfield sofas and chairs, selected season wood furniture specially made glass and pandel door almyrahs, inlaid zoonda cup board, chest of drawers, rare cut blass ware rich plated ware one victoria, one waler chest nut horse and harness set singer sewing machine and jost fans, etc., etc. On SATURDAY, the 26th June, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction, at the Alexandra House third floor, opp. to The Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, the following furniture:—Dining tables, dining chairs, meat-safes, mirrored side boards, dinner-waggons, drawing-room complete suites of sofas and chairs, rich artistic mirrored cabinets, wardrobes, rich carved teapoys, chesterfield sofas and chairs selected season-wood furniture, rich ber-room selected double and single almyrahs, cloth and goan presses, dressing chests of drawers, iron bedsteads with mattresses, marble top wash-hand table with crockery rich doors curtains specially made to order glass and pandel door almyrahs inlaid zoonda cup board, rich panel door hanging cupboards, wooden teapoys rich English carpets specially selected and best framed historical pictures, writing tables with drawers arm easy chairs, lot of English enamelled bath tub cut glass ware crockery ware plated ware, one canoe shaped victoria one waler chestnut horse harness set singer sewing machine one jost fans, etc., etc.
The property of Mr. A. Chiazza Messrs. C. Boggiano & Co.
N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th June, 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) SHARES OF E. SASSOON UNITED MILLS, LTD.
Messrs. RICHARD AND CO., will sell by public auction on 2nd July, 1920, at the office at No. 3, Churchgate Street, on The Eastern Bank Limited 500 shares E. D. Sassoon United Mills on account at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mussabhai Joomabhai Sheriff carrying on ness in name of Messrs. Joomabhai & Sons, at 49, Nisanpada Road, and shares of the same company at the risk defaulting purchaser Mr. Karrimbhai med customs Dalal residing at Bhendi.
A deposit of 50 per dent will be required the time of sale and the balance of purchase moneys shall be paid within days from the sale date against delivery.
RICHARD & CO.

WANTED AGENTS
Gentlemen who can command business are recommended to write to the
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
LIBERAL TERMS & EVERY ENCOURAGEMENT TO SUITABLE MEN.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ARMITAGE & CO.

HIGH CLASS TAILORS & SHIRT-MAKERS CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYERS.

New Stocks of Tropical Suitings and Tweeds, Shirtings, Hats, Ties, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, Topees. All Garments perfectly cut and tailored. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

REASONABLE PRICES.

109, Medows Street, 1st Floor.
(over Taraporewallas).

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TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 a.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showroom before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Enrolments proceeding for Government Auditing Diploma, Banking, Secretarial and General Commerce Courses. Prof. DAVAR can be interviewed during business hours. 16, Esplanade Road. 1453

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EXPERIENCED CUSTOMS CLERKS WANTED at once, must be experienced. Apply personally BRANCH MANAGER ARMY & NAVY. 1859

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Good typist for general work. Apply SHAHJAHAN HOTEL, Sitaram Building. Security required. Good salary. Everything found. 1912

WANTED—One male and one female SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Apply stating salary required and send copies of certificates and testimonials to THE STATE SURGEON, Panna, C.I. 1941

WANTED—An experienced ASSISTANT SPINNER for the DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Company, 39/41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1877

WANTED—A Gujarti-Hindu MATRIC TEACHER on Rs. 35. Apply personally to the HEADMASTER, G. T. SEMINARY, Mandvi, Bombay. 1961

WANTED—A qualified DISTILLER for Surat Distillery. Apply BOYCE & CO., 20, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. 1917

WANTED—A GUJRATI must to able to do English correspondence well. Apply Messrs. BHARMAL SHRIPAL, Dana Bunder, Bombay. 1918

WANTED — A MATRICULATED Gujarati Hindu MEHTA, well experienced in Gujarati Pucca Nama. Salary from Rs. 50. Apply THE DHUNJIBHOY ICE FACTORY, Mazagaon, Bombay. 1903

WANTED.—Experienced TYPIST and SHORTHAND-TYPIST for Solicitor's Firm. Apply stating pay expected and qualifications to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1771

WANTED—A Type Founder expert in casting type, setting up Matrice, Engraving Letters, etc. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Apply sharp to THE PROPRIETOR, Punjab Steam Press, Lahore. 1927

WANTED—Three GRADUATES, strong in Sanskrit and Mathematics. Apply sharp, stating terms to SECRETARY, ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL BOARD, Unjha, North Gujrat. 1848

WANTED—One or two expert SHORT-HAND TYPISTS of either sex, very strong in English, and knowing office work, on a salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. Only competent hands need apply to Box 750, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1908

WANTED

WANTED—Parsi continuous Still, daily distilling capacity two thousand gallons proof spirit. Apply with full particulars to BOYCE & CO., 20, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay. 1916

FOR SALE.

NEW 45 cwt. NAPIER CHASSIS. Immediate Delivery. Price Rs. 11,000 only. Apply Messrs. "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.

WANTED TO SELL—Dhar manufactured THYMOL CRYSTALS (82lbs.) Apply stating rates to Messrs. INCHA RAM & Co., Bankers Mhow, C. I. 1870

AVAILABLE FOR SALE or on HIRE one two tons DENBY LORRY in commercial condition. Apply to the PETROL GENERAL STORES SUPPLY CO., Cotton Road, opp. Imperial Cinema. 1860

WANTED TO SELL.—A VACANT PLOT OF LAND, 700 sq. yrds. at Parel near opp. Kurwa Castle (five minutes walk from Chowpati). Write Box 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1835

TENDERS are invited for September Delivery of "FORD TOURING CARS", and "FORD TRUCKS". "Book your order to ensure early deliveries". Apply BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road. 1797

ENGLISH BUILT VICTORIA in good condition FOR SALE for Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box No. [illegible], Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1939

HAMALAYAN HONEY—Pure and white four and two pound tin Rs. 4/9 and 2/8 Violet Jam fresh Rs. 2/2 per pound tin free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chamba, Punjab. 1599

FOR SALE—ENGLISH YARN 56 counts warp on cheeze and 70 counts weft on Cops best goods for wearing. Apply Box No. 749, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1915

FOR SALE—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING" "FORD SEDAN" and "OVERLAND" Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN five seater cars, real bargain for the prices offered. Apply to BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. 1796

TO BE LET.

TO LET—SHOP in Esmailjee Building, Custom House Road, Fort. Apply there. 1935

TO BE LET.—Poona for this season commodious BUNGALOW with ample outhouses, etc., at Bund Garden Road. Apply Mr. VACHHA, Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay. 1921

TO LET—For the Poona season (June-October, 1920) ASHLEY HOUSE, Bund Gardens Road, containing six large bedrooms drawing and dining rooms, with complet stable accommodation, servants' quarters, etc Well furnished, complete electric installation, with billiard table, suitable for a chummery and wealthy merchants and racing men. Near Railway Station and commanding an excellent view. For rent, etc., apply immediately Box No. 728, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1734

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will remain OPEN for the booking of goods traffic through and local during the monsoon season.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P Railway.

Bombay, 21st June, 1920. 1883

VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.

OLD established and thoroughly sound Athletic Outfitters and Photographic Business for Sale as going concern in central locality in Bombay. Further particulars from Mr. NILKANTH C. NADKARNI, 6/8, Carnac Road, Bombay, by whom written offers will be received for consideration up to 15th July. 1609

NOTICE.

TENDERS are called for the erection of Servants' Quarters Laundry and Water Tanks at the Willingdon Sports Club, Mahalaxmi. Full particulars may be had on application to the Secretary, to whom Tenders accompanied by plans and specifications should also be addressed.

C. H. BULL,
1907 Secretary.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received up to the 30th instant for the purchase of ready stocks and future out-turn up to 31-12-20 of different varieties of waste of the Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Sholapur. Tender forms and full particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Sholapur S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
21st June, 1920. 1914

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

S. S. "SARASWATI" which arrived here at midnight on 14th instant having encountered cyclonic weather between Porebunder and Verawal during her voyage from Karachi to Bombay sustained heavy damage; a portion of her cargo was also considerably damaged and General Average has been declared. Consignees are notified that they must sign the Average Bond and pay a deposit of 20 per cent. on the value declared by shippers in their Export Manifest, before delivery orders are granted.

All surveys must be held and or attested by the Company's Surveyor Captain F. E. Hardcastle who will attend daily at the landing sheds and no survey reports will be accepted without such attestation.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
[illegible]bay, [illegible]. 1867

[illegible] IRON AND STEEL [illegible]PANY, LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

1ST CALL OF Rs. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 1st August, 1920, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board.

BURN & Co.
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 1920. 1861

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

MR. ARTHUR BISHOP has been admitted as a Partner in our Firm with effect from 1st April, 1920.

HILL, SON & KNOX.
Stevedores & Contractors,
Bombay.
1914

WANTED.

Ten Ton Single Cylinder STEAM ROAD ROLLER; communicate prices, and necessary details early.

CHIEF OFFICER,
866 Larkana (Sind) Municipality.

NOTICE.

THE following electrical men are wanted at once for a large construction job.

One GENERAL FOREMAN and two FOREMEN, Europeans, experienced in construction and operation of AC and DC electrical work with knowledge of Indian labour and ability to speak the language.

Six FOREMEN, Indians, with college education and several years' experience in AC and DC work.

Twelve WIREMEN, experienced in all kinds of AC and DC work and ability to read drawings.

Twelve ELECTRICAL FITTERS.

State in reply age, married or single, experience and education with copies of testimonials, salary expected, and when you could join. Could you come for interview if railroad fare and expenses are paid?

Apply Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1823

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.

OWING to unavoidable Engineering restrictions, it has been found necessary with effect from 1st July, 1920, to revise the timings of Passenger trains between Bombay and Viramgam and also the timings of the Bombay Peshawar Mails between Bombay and Delhi.

The principal alterations will be:—

The Down Bombay-Peshawar Mail will leave Colaba at 15 hours instead of 17 hours.

The Up Bombay-Peshawar Mail will arrive at Colaba at 14 hours instead of 12 noon.

The Down Kathiawar Express will leave Colaba at 20-45 hours instead of 21 hours.

The Up Kathiawar Express will not stop at Marine Lines.

The Down Ahmedabad Passenger will leave Colaba at 21-10 hours instead of 21-25.

The Up Fast Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 21-30 instead of 21-10.

The Up Baroda Passenger will arrive at Colaba at 23-25 instead of 22-5.

For full particulars see Time Table exhibited at stations.

E. T. ROBINSON,
Ag: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th June, 1920. 1847

TO MEDICAL PROFESSION. NOVOCAIN

NOW

AVAILABLE.

THE ORIGINAL NON-IRRITANT LOCAL ANAESTHETIC. Does not contain Cocaine. Six to seven times less Toxic. Safest and most reliable Local Anaesthetic. Gold Medal International Congress of Medicine, 1913.

Prices and literature on application. Manufactured by.

Messrs. SACCHARIN CORPORATION, Ltd., (London).

Sole Agents India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. F. BUTTONSHAW & CO., Oak Lane, Bombay.

THE DIAMOND SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors held here on the 3rd June, 1920, the Second Call of Rs. 25, twenty-five only per share of the above Company was made, and it was determined that such calls should be paid to the Company's Bankers, BANK OF BARODA, LTD., at HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, by those persons whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 25th June, 1920, on or before the 20th July, 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged till payment.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th June, 1920, to 3rd July, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
39-41, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 21st June, 1920.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

OLD ISSUE.

4TH AND FINAL CALL OF RS. 15 PER SHARE ON 1,40,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before 1st August, 1920, and the holders of the said Shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with scrip for endorsement.

By Order of the Board.

BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
June 15th, 20. 1860

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR PEON, YELLAPPA, has absconded away on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, with three Currency Notes, one of Rs. 1,000/- No. WC/32 61389, and two Notes of Rs. 100 each.

Any person accepting the above Notes shall do so at his own risk. Information leading to the recovery of the Notes shall be duly rewarded.

JAVERI & CO.
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
1936

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION of specified forest coupes of reserve forest and portion of protected forests for timber cutting will take place on 12th July, 1920, in Huzur Office Bansda at 3 p.m.

J. V. PATEL,
Forest Officer, Bansda State.
1822

NOTICE

FRESH STOCK of Imperial P. O. P. and P. O. P. POST CARDS (Tropical) arrives every mail. Can be had at the following rates:—

Imperial P.O.P. 17 x 24½ Rs. 20 per quire.
Imperial P.O.P. Past Cards, Rs 578 per gross.

GUERRA & SONS,
Photographers.
Bungalow No. 107,
P. O. Road, Mhow, C. I.
1924

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the contract of collection, removal and purchase of Shigikai from the forests of the Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara Districts for a period of 10 years from 1st July, 1920 to 30th June, 1930. In the Southern Division of Kanara only the period of Contract will be from 1st July 1921 to 30th June, 1930.

Tenders accompanied by currency notes for Rs. 100 or preferably by a receipted treasury challan for that amount should be sent in registered envelopes to reach the undersigned before 20th July 1920. 12 noon. Tenders received thereafter will be rejected.

Conditions of contract are available for inspection in the Undersigned's Office at Belgaum as also in the Divisional Forest Offices.

A. G. EDIE,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Belgaum, 19th June, 1920.
1931

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VAMAN SADASHIV SOMAN and CHINTAMAN SADASHIV SOMAN, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client V. H. GOKHALE, the Purchaser herein.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office No. 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Girgaum Back Road and on the Western side of the lane known as the Post Office Lane, leading from Girgaum Back Road to Khotwadi Main Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 323 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 286 and 299, New Nos. 1847-2020, Old Survey Nos. 2 and 31, New Survey No. 18/7417 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 1590 (1) and Street No. 4 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Post Office Lane on or towards the West by the property of Narottamdas Morarji, on or towards the North by the property of Atmaram Surajram Desai and on or towards the South by the Desai and on or towards the South by the property of Narottam Morarji and which the said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1920.

M. V. GOKHALE.
1934 Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHAMPSEY DHARSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Mr. KESHINATH SHAMRAO RELE, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant who has agreed to sell the same to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14, K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahim Lady Jamsetji Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3250 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 102, 126 and 411, New 3659, Old Survey Nos. 129 and 130 and New Survey No. 1/136 and bounded, on the East by the property of Rosina Lopes, on the West by the property of Kashinath Mangesh Hate, on the North by the property of Sorabji Watchhagandhy, on the South by the property of R. F. Lobo and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5699 (3) and 5700 and Street Nos. 175 B and 176 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Champsey Dharsey.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1843

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE SALE OF LAND AT KANDIVLI.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GANGARAM AMATAO, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate near the Kandivli Railway Station in Kasba Malad Pot, Tukdi, Bandra Tukdi and Zilla Thana admeasuring 1097 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a 20 foot passage, on or towards the West by the property of Lowji Meghji and others, on or towards the South by the Hamid Road and on or towards the North by the property belonging to Jamnadas Amarsey.

Dated this 22nd day of June, 1920.

PANDIA and Co.
1929 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF PROPERTY AT KHETWADI BACK ROAD.

BAI DIWALI, daughter of Babal Awichand,

To,

BAI HARKORE, widow of Purshottam Manekchand.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DIWALI, daughter of Babal Awichand as contracted to sell her property at Khetwadi Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, more particularly described in the schedule No. I hereunder to our client Bai Harkore, widow of Purshottam Manekchand. Bai Diwali has represented to our client that the title deeds relating to the property described the Schedule No. II were accidentally destroyed by a fire and she has not deposited the said documents with any person or persons as security for any loan or otherwise dealt with the same in any manner whatsoever so as to effect the property therein comprised. Any one having the said documents in his possession is requested to intimate within four days from the date hereof his claim or claims against the said property by way of mortgage lien, or charge or otherwise to us at 48, Meadows Street, Fort, in default of which the purchase shall be completed on the strength of the representation made by Diwali and the claims or claim of the person possessing the title deeds shall be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE NO. I.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two (152) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 5526 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Falkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Cassam Mahomed Mitha, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Virbaiji Hormusji Bharucha and on or towards the South by the property of Kulsumbi Khoodabux which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2109 and Street No. 9, Khetwadi Back Road and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors tenant.

SCHEDULE NO. II.

1. Indenture of Lease, dated the 2nd day of April, 1906, between Bomanji Shapurji Chothia of the one part and Mia Mahomed Jamal Dawoodbhoy, Shaikh lal Shaikh Rahim Shaikh Mia Shaikh Fatoobhai of the other part.

2. Indenture of Assignment dated the 1st day of November 1907, between Mia Mahomed Jamal Dawoodbhoy Shaikhlal Shaikh Rahim Shaikh Mia Shaikh Fatoobhai of the one part and Vithaldas Virchand of the other part.

3. Indenture of Assignment dated the 12th day of January 1912 between Vithaldas Virchand of the one part and Ebrahimji Mahomed Alli of the other part.

4. Declaration of Vithaldas Virchand dated the 12th day of February, 1912.

Dated the 22nd day of June,

PANDIA and Co.,
1930 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RATANLAL KRASHNALAL MEHTA, of Bombay Hindu, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs. Currimbhai Ibrahim and Sons. ..... Deceased.

MADHUSUDAN KRASHNALAL MEHTA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, in the employ of Messrs. Currimbhai Ibrahim and Sons, residing at Padar, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twelfth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R B. PATEL.

The 12th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. PANDIA & COMPANY,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1940.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between our client Mr. HARIDAS VIRJI and DHARAMSEY JETHA SONS, under the name and style and firm of M. NAROTTAAM & Co., has been DISSOLVED on and from the 23rd day of November, 1919, and a mutual release has been executed between our client and the said Dharamsey Jetha Sons. By the said release our client has taken over all the assets and liabilities of the said firm and he will carry on the winding up affairs of the said firm under the same name.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1920.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
1942 Attorneys for Haridas Virji.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PARABSHAW BOMANJI DUBASH, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with a bungalow, outhouses, well, etc. standing thereon situate in the Village of Manjri Taluka Haveli of the Poona District and in the Registration Sub-district of Haveli and bearing Survey No. 85, Pot No. , measuring one acre and thirty-six gunthas or thereabouts and Survey No. 86 measuring seven gunthas or thereabouts making in all two acres and three gunthas or thereabouts bearing Municipal No. 70, Civil Lines and record of Rights No. 115 and bounded on the North by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Lines, on the South by the property Nos. 68 and 69, Civil Lines, formerly of David Elias Sassoon known as "Jockey House" and now belonging to Sir Dorab Tata the compound wall between the two properties and the site thereof forming a portion of the premises hereby agreed to be sold on the East by the Bund Gardens Road and on the West by the property No. 68 Civil Lines formerly of Sir Jacob Elias Sassoon and now belonging to Sir Dorab Tata.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort
Bombay, 23rd June, 1920. 1943

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted with MUNCHERJI PESTONJI CHOKSEY for the purchase of his property hereunder mentioned. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance, lien, partition, share, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Khoti tenure situate, lying and being on Marwa Road at Malad in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, District Thana, admeasuring 11,667 square yards or thereabouts forming part of lands registered in Khots Books under the names and numbers as follows:—Viz. Damkhandi Dhep No. 39, Mala, Dhep No. 62 and Shiloter Dhep No. 23 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Marwa Road on or towards the South by the land belonging to Gopalji Kanji, on or towards the East by the land belonging to Haridas Roopji and on or towards the West by the land belonging to the Vendor Mancherji Pestonji Choksi.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1920.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
1944 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HATHIBHAI KESHAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort .....Deceased.

PURSHOTAM HARAKHCHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chinch Bunder, without the Fort .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventeenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
For Registrar.

R. B. PATEL

The 18th day of June, 1920.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI DEVIDA
Petitioner's Attorneys.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

The Tinnevelly Textiles Limited.

A Company Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act (VII, 1913.)

Authorised Capital . . . . . Rs. 30,00,000 (Thirty Lakhs).
Issued & Subscribed Capital . . . Rs. 15,00,000 (Fifteen Lakhs).

Divided into 5,000 8 per cent Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100 each, and 1,00,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each.

All the above Capital has been privately subscribed for and paid up and no shares are available for the public.

Directors.

1. Babu KESORAM PODDAR,
2. N. S. BAYANKER, Esq.
3. Babu RAMKUMAR JHOON JHOON WALLA,
4. N. S. T. CHARI, Esq., M.A.

Managing Agents.

Messrs. CHARI & Co., Ltd., 5, Mission Row, Calcutta.

Bankers.

Mersrs. The Central Bank of India, Ltd., Calcutta.
Messrs. The Calcutta Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Auditors.

Mersrs. Batliboi and Purohit, Bombay.

Solicitors.

K. B. GHOSE, Esq., Temple Chambers, Calcutta.

A running Mill with about fifteen thousand two hundred and ninety spindles has been acquired at Koilpatti for the Company and the same has started work from the 1st of June 1920 on the Company's account. Daily production of yarn is about 4,500 lbs. of 24S and the same is being sold in the local market at good prices.

The above is not a prospectus but only an advertisement and is no invitation to the public for subscription of shares.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL
"HOUP-LA"
A circus girl secretly marries a worthless fellow because of her hatred for rich people. Suddenly she comes into a fortune and begins to love a millionaire. She goes to her husband to buy her freedom but when she reaches there, she finds her husband dead, having perished in a fire. She marries the millionaire and becomes happy.
ALSO A ROLLICKING COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)
NOTE.
Special Trams.
CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.
CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhendi Bazar and Doongri Road.

TO-DAY
and during the week
FOURTH INSTALLMENT
...rother's big Vitagraph Serial
Smashing Barriers
...eaturing the Screen Sandow
William Duncan
...proper mixture of romance and roguery ...venture and perils amid dens of the city ...d natural hazards of mountain.
SEE IT AT
The Majestic
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m
REYNOLDS DENNISTON LD.
presents the
DENNISTON PLAYERS
In a repertoire of the latest and most successful farces, comedies and dramas.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY. 24th at 9-30 p.m.	The First Time in Bombay "CLOTHES and THE GIRL" A New and Original Comedy.
To-morrow FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 25th and 26th June at 9-30 p.m.	The First Time in Bombay "THE GIRL FROM RECTOR'S"
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE SUN. June 27th at 5-30 p.m.	"THE THIRD DEGREE" The Great Police Drama.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN & BEVERLY BAYNE IN
"GRAUSTARK" A Delightful story of a Mythical Land.
NEXT WEEK! THE SEQUEL:
"THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK."

THE EMPIRE TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A "FIRST NATIONAL" Attraction
THE STORY OF THE
Flaying of a Heaven-defying Soul.
"THE SIGN INVISIBLE"
A Mighty Drama of the Northland
WITH
MITCHELL LEWIS,
A MIGHTY DRAMA of THE FROZEN NORTH
"THE SIGN INVISIBLE"
IN 6 REELS.
"Around the Town"
The Latest Hit of the Cinema World.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dolores Cassinelli in The Virtuous Model
A Ssix Reel Drama,
by
ALBERT CAPPELLARI
Adapted from
Pierre Wolf's Play
"THE GUTTER"
A real big story of a real big love and a virtuous awomn.
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday Matinee 5 p.m. & Sunday 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay, Lamington Road.

You hear him roaring his triumphant advent!
"THE LION MAN"
the New Wonder-Serial by the Universal Company, has already secured the Bombay Public in its grip.
On Saturday, Sunday and Monday the excitement and animation at the
CINEMA PRECIOUS,
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS),
was a sight for the gods!
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS
The House of Super Serials
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
TWO SUPER SERIALS
in one Programme,
VITAGRAPH SERIAL MELODRAMA:
"A Fight for Millions"
William Duncan,
EDITH JOHNSON & JOE RYAN.
8th & 9th Episodes
"IN THE CLUTCHES"
and
"THE ESCAPE."
VITAGRAPH MASTERPIECE!
"The Scarlet Runner"
2nd EPISODE
"THE NUREMBURG WATCH"
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(5 parts— 6,000 feet)

is a classic masterpiece. On the London stage it created quite a furore when it was first presented there. They are all humming with the praise of it just now at the

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

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Yvonne Delva

AND MR.

Creighton Hale

To-night in this Wonderful Screen Production.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

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	Rs. Per cwt
Angles, Iron 1½ x 1½ x 3/16	9
Do. 2½ x 2½ 3/4, 5/16, 3/8	20
Do. 3 x 3 x 3/8, 5/16	20
Do. 4 x 4 x ½, ½	20
Tees, Iron 2½ x 2½ x 3/4, 5/16	20
Round Bars 3/16 x 1/4	23
Steel plates 1/4, 1/4, 5/16, 3/8	18/21
Soft spelter	36
Steel shafting 2" to 4" 16 to 24ft. long	35/40

Galvanised pipes, various sizes ½" to 4"
Expanding Metal, every size
Crow Bar, steel, Octagon
Tool steel, Hexagon

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 21st.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of West Indians	—
" " Imports	—
Mid. American Spot	27.94
Egyptian F.G.F. Bakels	59.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known 6 in Liverpool at closing time)	July 37.45; Oct. 37.21; Jan. 35.80
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July 37.50; Oct. 34.65

OPENING TONE AND PRICE

Liverpool, June 22nd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
June	
July	23.30—44
Aug.	23.56—18
Sept.	23.22—26
Oct.	22.80—22
Nov.	
Dec.	21.90—22
Jan.	21.67—26
Feb.	
Mar.	21.33—26
April	20.97—20
May	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES:

Liverpool, June 21st.

Months	To-day's price
June.	24.51—34
July.	24.24—31
Aug.	23.94—99
Sept.	23.42—28
Oct.	23.14—20
Nov.	22.86—26
Dec.	22.12—24
Jan.	21.62—26
Feb.	21.56—27
Mar.	21.29—35
April.	21.06— 6
May.	20.67—25

Tone:—Barely Steady.

Liverpool, June 22nd:

Months.	To-day's price.
July	23.29
Oct.	22.95
Jan.	21.62
Mar.	21.02

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. June. 21st.

M.G. Bengal Good	10.25
" " Fully Good	11.00
" " Fine	11.50
" No. 1 Oomra Good	16.25
" " Fully Good	17.25
" " Fine	17.85
" Broach Good M.G.	19.85
" " " "	20.35
" " " "	20.65
" Broach Good	10.07
" " Fully Good	10.82
" " Fine	11.32

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York. June. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to Continent	15,000
Futures at New York July	36.70+ 2
" " Oct.	34.80— 3
" " Jan.	36.40—15
Spot Cotton at New York	39.75—50
" " Orleans	40.50—85
Futures at New Orleans July	36.75+15
" " Oct.	34.00+10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15½
Demand Bills	3 88.00
Silver Commercial Bars	66½
United States Mined Refused	66½
Do Do Foreign	62½

New York, June 22nd.

Futures at New York July	36.18
" " " Oct.	33.60
" " " Jan.	31.98

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 21st.

Rents 3%	58
Bar Silver Spot	61 1/2
" 2 months hence	61 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on American buying. Quiet.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.

Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	7
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	103.6
Interest day to day loans	4 3/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers	9/11 1/2
Consols 2½%	47
Expos Paper 3½%	53
Indian Stock 5½% Sterling Loans	87 1/8
Government Securities 3 %	40 3/8
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	40.85

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75
Hongkong Bank	£113
National Bank	£60 1/2

WAR LOANS.

London, June 21st.

Founding Loan 4%	£76
Victory Loan 4%	£72
5% New	£88

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 21st.

WHEAT.

Rozario Sanin Fe—62lb Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	90

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gurrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£38½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£33
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Shippers prices are above buyers' ideas Firm—Sellers	£42
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) June-July Nearest	£37
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound dallvered per ton) June-July Buyers	£12½
Toria Rapeseed.—May-June Nearest	£36
Calcutta Linseed June-July Buyers	38/10

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£98
Standard Copper G.M.B	£86½
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metals	18½
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	66½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Jaca C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	92
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Sellers	93/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept Sellers	94

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	2/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Sellers	2/1

Tone:—Steady

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Mirzapur bazaar opened at Rs. 346 for Fully Good Broach July-August fluctuated between Rs. 446 and Rs. 448, and closed at Rs. 447½.

Owing to the death of a priest of the Jain community the bazaar closed to-day at 2 p.m., and the market at Colaba was also closed both for ready and forward.

QUOTATIONS 2 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug.	447½
Fully Good Behgal	July	218
Fully Good Bengal	September	228
Fine Oomras	July	270
Fine Oomras	September	275
Good Southerns	June	500
Good Southerns	July-Aug.	495

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd June 1920.

Cotton	14,931 bales.
Wheat	10,3361 Cwts.
Linseed	10,000 "
Rape, etc.	1,827 "
Gingellyseed	1,480 "
Poppyseed	366 "
Groundnuts	142 "
Castorseed	Nil
Rice	4,048 "
Myrabollams	2,512 "
Cottonseed	2,306 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	4,419 "
Juwar	318 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	3,000 "
Bajree	216 "

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 23rd.

	Market Rates:
Bank Telegraphic	1/0
Bank Demand	1/0 1/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1/11½
Fcs Demand	439
American Dollars	277½
Hongkong	211
Shanghai	308
Japan	145
Singapore	127

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

June 23.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 21/5.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/10.
D D on London, 1/10-1/8.
Credit 3 Mod/s, 1/11¼.
D D on France, Francs 495.
Credit 3 Msd/s, Francs 480.
T T on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 130.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.99.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 48.30.
London Silver Spot D, 52½.
London Silver Forward D, 51½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Bonds, 88.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent Paper, 59.
4 per cent Port trust long dated, 67.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 64/8.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tanna, 80.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91/8 to 92/8.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA June 22.

The market to-day opened quiet all round nd very little interest was displayed in any ction. The coal shares continued to be negted and practically no business was reported. The jute section was quieter and prices ere inclined to be weaker. In the miscelnous section only the feature of interest was demand for Indian Iron and Steel new hares which hardened in price. The market losed at 2 p.m. as a mark of respect to two to members of the exchange. The following ere the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 17-8 s.l.; Caledonian 10-12, athgram 11.

Jute—Alliance 700, Budge Budge 600, Caledonian 700, Dalhousie 539 Fort William 507, owrah 47, Khardah 636, Kamarhatty 1048, ansdowne 484, Nuddea 58, Standard 700.

Miscellaneous—Alpha General Insurance 1 scount, Assam Saws 13 Bengal Paper 126-8 dd lot, British India Tobacco 10-6, Central rovinces Cement 11-12, Dunbar Cotton 650, atirkool oil 18, Rume Pipe 16-4 Hooghly lour 39, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 9-4 rem, Klaung Rubber 8-8, G. McKenzie and o. 13, Marshall Sons (India) 12 Pioneer gar 17-10, Peaces Slipway and Engineering 12.

Government paper three and a half per cent as quoted at Rs. 59-8 and small lots were one a Rs. 59-14. War Bonds (short loans) 8 per cent, 1925 at 99-8 per cent, and 1928 100.8 per cent.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN.

The following are extracts form the President's speech at the forty-first general meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Taiwan, held recently:—

The beginning of the first half of the year 1919, affected by the shake-ups after the armistice was a period of general stagnancy in the financial circle of Japan, and it continued until the middle of the same year when it began to show the sign of reanimation, but as soon as the Peace Conference was concluded and then it entered the second half of the year, a tone of markets was utterly changed, and there was brought about an epoch-making prosperity in every line of trade and industry.

Of the foreign trade, an enormous increase in the export of raw silk to U.S.A. greatly neutralized the adverse trade balance, and new enterprises or their expansion showed such high levels as never attained before, with the accompanying result of the activity of the stock market, and therefore the money market showed extremely tightness, owing to the keen demand and despite the large import of gold from U.S.A. the money rate soared so high that it showed an unparalleled record in recent years, and thus passed the year.

The foreign trade of Formosa during last year under review was about Yen 332,000,000, out of which exports to the motherland and foreign countries amounted to about Yen 177,000,000 and imports about Yen 155,000,000. Compared with the figures for the year 1918, exports to Japan proper and foreign countries have increased, owing principally to an increase of export in sugar, rice and alcohol. The imports have increased owing chiefly to an increase of import in bean, oil cake, manure, marine products, timber, etc.

The Superintendent, Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd. Madras, notifies the following transit times on cablegrams:—

India to Australia:—Full rates, 7 hours: Deferreds, 7 hours.

Australia to India:—Full rates, 28 hours: Deferreds, 28 hours.

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THE IONIC PHARMACY

Fever Drops (144	1—0—0
Germicide (general preventive)	0—10—0
Disinfecting fluid (1 pint bottle)	1—0—0
Influenza solution	0—10—0
Liver Solution	1—4—0

THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0—14—0
Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1—0—0
Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1—8—0
Universal Embrocation	1—0—0

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Telegrams:—RHINEMOO. Telephone No. [illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Kalyan will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Teesta via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society—"At Home" of members and friends at the society's Room at 6, Apollo Street, at 6-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 26.

Public meeting in Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, to protest against Hunter Committee report under the presidentship of Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	18-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express.	9-0	21-

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi Girgaon, Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m. (B.T.), when Upasaka Tapasvee A. L. De M. Mynn will deliver a lecture on General Truths of Buddhism.

VOLUNTEERS FOR KUMBHA MELA.

Enlistment of volunteers is opened for the ensuing Kumbha Mela (Nasik). Young men wishing to work as volunteers at such an auspecious occasion should see the Secretary between 7-30 to 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 375, Girgaon Road, Bombay.

CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd. Bombay, notifies the following transit times on cablegrams.

Bombay to London Full rates 12 hours. Deferreds 72 hours.

London to Bombay Full rates 8 hours. Deferreds 41 hours.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE DISPENSARY.

Dr. B. V. Ravakar, honorary secretary, Dispensary Committee of the Social Service League, Bombay, reports that during the quarter ending 31st May, 1920, 912 patients attended the dispensary, in all of whom 673 were males. 110 females and the rest children. The average daily attendance of patients was 8 per day.

Donations and contributions received up till now to the Medical Aid Relief Fund of this Dispensary amount to Rs. 1,835, 14 annas and 3 pies.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd June 1920 was 29.771 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0-10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd June 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.582	inches
Temperature of Air	84.0	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.3	"
Dew Point	77.8	"
Relative humanity of Air	0.818	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 16).	9.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.9	"
minimum do.	81.4	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WS.W	
Movement of Wind	276 Miles	
Fall of Rain	0.20 Inches	
Total fall during month	7.46	"
Do. do. Year	8 8.7	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd	0.00	"

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 23.

The depression over Northeast Central Provinces yesterday now lies over east of Central India and the monsoon has extended generally in northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, west coast of Peninsula and local in Orissa, United Provinces, east Punjab, Gujarat, Mysore, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui, Akyab two inches, Tavoy one and a half, Bassein three, Kyaukpyu, Dibrugarh, Terpur one, Cherrapunji two, Jessore, Saugor Island one, Jhansi three quarters, Allahabad, Bareilly, Ludhiana a half, Bikaner, Ajmer, Kotah one and a half, Jodhpur two, Jaipur one, Ahmedabad one and a half, Neemuch two, Nagpur one and a half, Seoni a quarter, Mangalore, Trivandrum three, Calicut eight, Cochin two, Mercara four.

Forecast:—Decrease in Central Provinces.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

TO PROTEST AGAINST HUNTER REPORT.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule Leagues and the National Union a public meeting will be held on Saturday the 26th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel to protest against the Hunter Report and the attitude of His Majesty's Government, to demand repeal of the Rowlatt Act, the recall of the Viceroy and punishment of the Punjab offenders.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside and Mr. Gandhi, Dr. Kitchlew, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, P. K. Telang, K. M. Munshi and Dr. Savarkar will speak.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Girgaum Police Court Mr. Athavle disposed of a case in which a summons was issued against Mr. Malgi Gokal Jadhar, Secretary to H. H. the Thakur Saheb of Morvi and a warrant against Kalidas Dalay, a Mehta working under the first accused on a charge of wrongful restraint at the instance of Dr. K. V. Save.

The case for the prosecution was that the complainant occupied a stable in the compound of the Thakur Sahib of Morvi, at Chowpatty, on a monthly rent of Rs. 30. The second accused received rent from him till last month but wanted to enhance the rent to Rs. 38, since the current month to which the complainant objected. On the 17th instant when the complainant's groom went to bring out the carriage and the horse, the second accused turned him out. The groom then reported it to his master and took him to the spot but the first accused would not allow them to proceed to the stable. Consequently the complainant on the 19th instant obtained summons against both the accused, but the second accused wilfully avoided the service of summons and thereupon a warrant was issued against him.

The case came on for hearing on Tuesday when the first and the second accused were defended by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrat-law and Mr. Balubhai Desai, pleader, respecvely and Mr. Majrikar appeared for the complainant.

The accused denied having restrained the complainants. Eventually however, the case was compounded on the assurance of Mr. Jinnah that there would be no further trouble in future.

RIGHTS OF INDIAN STATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I deeply regret I have to bring the following to your notice. To my mind a very vital principle in the relations of Indian States and the Paramount Power is involved therein and I think it my duty to place before the Government how negligent their officers are in regard to the words they use with respect to Indian States.

We know of "Sorath Sarkar", but not of a Junagadh Durbar." This title was, however, consistently used by the administration and seems to have been accepted by the present Ministers and H.H. the Nawab himself who may not be aware of the titles attached to his name officially in Junagadh.

Furthermore, the very first Firmans issued by the Nawab and the speech of Mr. MacOnochie speak of the investment of the Nawab with First class powers "by "command of H. E. the Governor of Bombay." With due deference to the Governor and the Suzerain, the Gadi of Junagadh and the powers carried with it come to the Nawab Saheb by right of descent and not by any gift from any outside Power. He becomes invested with all the powers, privileges and duties the day the preceding Nawab dies. The "Gadi" never remains vacant and I believe the Nawab's installation ceremony was performed as usual the fourth day after Sir Rasulkhani's demise. It was the Nawab's powers that Mr. Rendall was exercising and these were vested in him by the orders of the Suzerain in exercise of their treaty and other relations. These powers ceased to be exercised by him the day the Nawab attained his majority and "a command" was really required for Mr. Rendall's continuance there. The installation ceremony is only a formal ceremony neither sanctioned by religion nor by treaty and should not be given a "Quasi-legal" form at all; much less should emphasis be laid on investment of powers by "command" of anybody. That the same words should have been included in H. H. the Nawab's own Firman bespeaks clearly the mentality of his advisers. The theory of the relations subsisting beween the Government and the State must be maintained.

The "Firman" to the people to obey the Nawab's duty constituted officers without holding out any hopes to them or speaking words of love and confidence also goes to show the man who drafted it in his true colours whoever he may be. Officialdom is rampant and means to hold its own. Is it not time the Nawab's counsellors are changed?—Yours, etc.

PROTEUS.

THE LATE MR. K. R. MITRA.

Mr. K. R. Mitra, the proprietor of the "Manoranjan" Press, and of the Marathi monthly The "Manoranjan" died yesterday afternoon. Mr. Mitra was ailing for about a year and last Saturday he underwent an operation for cancer. It was expected that he would pull through but he suddenly grew worse and died.

WHAT SHALL WE DO NOW?

PUNJAB AND KHILAFAT.

BY DR. S. KITCHLEW.

The time has come for us to take stock of the serious situation created by the Turkish treaty of Peace on the one side and the Punjab whitewash on the other. Let, me say, begin with, that with regard to Khilafat agitation there is no question involved of Hindu and Mohammedan unity. That unity is an established fact which nothing can destroy. Nevertheless the Khilafat agitation is looked upon by some as purely a religious matter affecting the conscience only of the Mohammedan community. This misrepresentation must be nailed to the counter immediately. It is of prime importance that everyone should recognise that no person in India can stand aloof from that which affects the interests of the 80 million Mussulmans. What affects the welfare of such a large proportion of one's countrymen affects the welfare of all. But the dismemberment of Turkey has not merely a deep religious significance for India. It affects the political future of India's destiny far as over the Khilafat as well, in so far as the Khilafat agitation will leave a permanent mark upon our progress. Is it of no consequence to us that an issue so momentous should be raised in India by one portion of the community? Is it of no consequence to us that British statesmen should be convicted breaches of plighted faith? Is it of no consequence that an international crime should be perpetrated in defiance of assurances making a mockery of the oft vaunted ideal of self-determination and a mockery of all statesmanship? When all are agreed to condemn this outrage, which one shall turn round and say: this matter does not concern me. There can be no question that in this matter India must march as one man. This is not the time for wondering with the poet who said: "Do I dare, and do I dare." It is question of absolute necessity, of self-preservation for every Indian to follow Mahatma Gandhi's lead and throw in his whole might into the Khilafat agitation. And this unity is apparent wherever we go. No Mohammedan will forget the splendid response of his Hindu brethren.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

What do we intend to do? Mahatama Gandhi has launched his programme of non-cooperation with the Government if this wrong is not righted. We have discussed every method of agitation and before adopting this line of action we put it to leaders like Mrs. Besant that we would be willing to adopt any constitutional method. But, none other has been forthcoming. We are convinced that the doubts of those who do not agree with the principle of non-cooperation will soon be set at rest. This movement will work on peaceful lines eschewing all violence. We shall put the idea of moral force against the brutalities of physical force, Granted that any policeman can provoke a brothel fight yet it must be conceded by all that there can be no violence when men are pledged to avoid violence.

THE PUNJAB.

And this is equally true of the movement in the Punjab where a cry of despair has gone out at the callousness of the Hunter Majority Report and the deep-souning but meaningless phraseology of the Secretary of State's despatch. The whole Province is waiting for its leaders to formulate its future policy. There can be no doubt that the special session of the Provincial Congress to be held at Amritsar towards the end of July will raise issues whose importance it is impossible to magnify. But it is becoming quite clear that if the only means of showing the authorities and demonstrating to the world the deep wound inflicted on us is the adoption of non-cooperation than the Punjab is not likely to hesitate. In my opinion Non-cooperation is the only remedy left in our hands and it is necessary that we should unite on this platform at once in order to scotch any movement which in its final outcome may injure us in our paramount interests. Let those who think that a policy of ignoring the vast issues involved in these two controversies and in the controversy concerning the reactionary nature of the so-called Reform Scheme, ponder over results of their inactivity. Already the *ijrat* movement has been started without any official connection with the Central Khilafat Committee. The next step, if the wilder spirits among the leaderless people without a programme of peaceful work, may even be the declaration of a chad. his must be countered and it can be countered now by all those who believe in justice and right, uniting with Mahatma Gandhi on his platform of peaceful non-cooperation. he future looks dark indeed but the future without a programme and without a united lead would be a future of ill-boding.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

CONGRESS RESOLUTION PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

TINNEVELLY, June 22.

At to-day's sitting of the Provincial Conference, a resolution agreeing with the Amritsar Congress' resolution was moved from the chair and declared carried. There were only four dissentients.

Another resolution urging on the electorate to return at the coming elections only those who accepted the Amritsar Congress, was moved by Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri said that the passing of the resolution would destroy the character of the Congress and would make it a party organisation. It was untrue that the presence of the Moderates in the Councils would jeopardise the cause of India's self-government. The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority, those dissenting being six in number.

FOREIGN TRADE IN MYSORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, June 23.

Under Section 2 (7) of the Mysore Income-tax Regulation 6 of 1920 and subject to such special orders as may from time to time be passed, the Government of Mysore have declared all foreign associations carrying on business within the territories of Mysore whether incorporated or not, and whether their principal place of business situate within the Mysore territories or not, to be companies for the purposes of aforesaid regulation.

PETROL STORAGE UNDER RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On Thursday, the 19th instant, at about 10 p.m., a small sparkling of fire was noticed in the coal shop, situated in the Simplex Buildings, ground floor, at Powala Lane, Girgaon. It was first noticed by the neighbouring Parsis who first raised the alarm and with the efforts of the neighbours and of the tenants the fire was extinguished. The tenants of this buildings are exposed to danger owing to the existence of about thirty motor garages on the ground floor and taking into consideration the two gallons of petrol in each of these garages it is left to the consideration of the authorities to imagine what would have been the miserable plight of the occupants of this buildings had this fire not brought under control so soon. The undersigned is at pains to know how the Municipal authorities have passed this building with motor garages under the residential rooms and it is doubtful whether the building is fire-proof. Have the authorities ascertained whether it is dangerous to allow to store petrol in so many garages underneath the residential quarters? When Civic Fathers are taking pains over so minute question as 63 degrees in the buildings structure of buildings, how can they conveniently afford to overlook such an important question which affects human life? The hard-hips the tenants, numbering 600, owing to the scanty supply of water in this building are undergoing are under the consideration of the Corporation. The City Improvement Trust has not supplied proper buildings to the middle class people, nor have the rich looked to hardships of these middle class people and provided suitable housing accommodation. The Government also has not come to their succour. Thanks are, no doubt, due to the Government for the Rent Act, which has saved the poor from the tyranny of the landlords.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. RAO.

(A tenant of Simplex Buildings.)

REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF TURKISH TREATY.

STATEMENT BY MR. SHAUKAT ALI.

The following communication has been forwarded to us by Mr. Shaukat Ali Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay:—

Numerous enquiries are being made at the Central Khilafat Committee Office both in town and by correspondence, if the news of the withdrawal of the Turkish Peace Treaty was true. We have only this much to say, that friends should rely on Mr. Mohamed Ali, and that we immediately communicated to the press for Public information the cable received from our delegation in London. Evidently it appears that news is being suppressed. As far as we are concerned, even if the news of the withdrawal is correct as is likely and later on is confirmed, it is no matter for jubilation for us unless the new terms announced fully satisfy our religious obligations. I beg all Khilafat workers and friends not to rest content or to relax their efforts until our religious demands are satisfied. We have heavy work before us. The Moslem representation to His Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi's letter were despatched yesterday, and will be given to the press on Thursday.

PUNJAB PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 23.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has resolved to hold a special provincial conference at Lahore at the end of July 1920 with a view to discuss urgent matters arising out of the Hunter Committee's report, constitutional reforms and to formulate some definite scheme of action.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

The London New York cross rate on the 22nd instant was 39¼.

"CLOTHES AND THE GIRL."

DENNISTON'S POST WAR COMEDY.

Two performances of "Up in Mabel's Room"; ditto "The Third Degree" and now "Clothes and the Girl"! Farce was followed by strong drama and now comes comedy—American comedy. America comedy cannot satisfactorily compete with the best English comedy as American farce can, for the little subtleties which abound in successful comedy by English writers is missing in the American article. There is a great deal of fun in "Clothes and the Girl' but it is not farcical' nor is it intended so to be. It is quite a different character of play when compared with its two predecessors and when "Clothes and the Girl" was produced at the Excelsior Theatre last night, there was not much that could be said against the play, nor the production, nor the representation by the various Denniston Players. We enjoyed it, in common with the audience, most heartily.

The girl in the comedy is Florence Lanham who has the good fortune to be born of wealthy parents belonging to New York and presumably they were of a patriotic disposition to the extent that they allowed Florence to go to France as a Young Men's Christian Association worker during the war. Meeting Capt. Sam McGinnis under circumstances of dramatic character, Florence Lanham is secretly married to him but shortly afterwards in rushing a machine-gun post, Capt. McGinnis wins a military honour and is reported killed. At the conclusion of the war, Florence received many offers of marriage but being loyal to the memory of her dear one they are refused and it is just as well that she does for all of a moment Sam McGinnis materialises attired in civilian clothes. The erstwhile widow has the shock of her life and learning that her husband's father was a poor cobbler, she rates her husband telling him that his manners, his clothes and his cobbler father are all too possible and that she is right-down ashamed of him. To improve his manners, he takes service in his father-in-law's house and he learns all the final doings of the fine people in the Lanham set. Sam is not above learning how to accept "tips" from his wife's and his father-in-law's guests and poor Florence is both horrified and embarrassed with the turn events have taken. Sam by this time has determined to cure his wife of all her artificiality, of all her snobbishness and sticking to his guns perseveres in his effort to become polished. This is all too much for Florence who at last cuts away from her husband and runs off with Billy Arkwright, a member of her own set and who was a lieutenant in the American Expeditionary Force during the war. Sam's identity is discovered and along comes the offer of an appointment under Zack Hart, a New York magnate who has been on the look out for a civil engineer, one capable of enduring hardship and handling a collection of rough workmen. Sam learns that his wife and her run away companion are bound for New rleans and he sets the pace and gets there efore the eloping couple.

Sam's policy has always been to do what as least unexpected and when he pretends have eloped, there are some humorous complications. The thought of her hero being associated with another woman arouses the jealousy of Florence who begins to realise that she loves her Sam truly and she set out with the idea of winning him back to her. Sam is hard-hearted and obdurately emains stand offish. Then it is that Florence learns that Sam has exaggerated the humble nature of his up-bringing, and that his father though he had been a cobbler was now he possessor of a real factory and that he was "quite a presentable old dear." Florence creeps to her husband's room, gets into bed and lo and behold in walks her husband only for the reconciliation to take place.

The girl is Miss Warda Howard and once again as Florence Lanham she reached a high pitch of excellence. She has a cultured oice and she can use it according to the demands of her character. Miss Warda Howard is not Miss Warda Howard on the stage but when we first saw her, she was Mabel Essington and then quite a different kind of person altogether as Mrs. Howard Jeffries Junior. So last night she had to be different from these two characters and she was. There is little that "dates" her as ladies say in speaking of frocks of women. She always has exceedingly admirable stage presence but she does not possess a single irritating mannerism or monotonous gesture and we have learned already to welcome her pleasing characterisations.

We saw more of Mr. Leo Kennedy as Sam McGinnis than before and it will take some time before we tire of him. He has a joyous personality and his smile is of the cheerfirst description. He played many parts as Sam and in butlerdom he captivated the house. Mr. Ray D. Clifton looked the part f Sam's father the ex-cobbler and now prosperous factory owner. His great round face is typical of a "dear old thing" and he has learned the art of making-up, an art which is not too often practised in this country of heat and bad grease paints. Mr. W. Vaughan Morgan fitted the character of Zack Hart and he showed himself to be well versed in curious Americanisms and humorous mannerisms. He was quite as much at home as the New York magnate as he was when trying to get back his present to Mabel in Mabel's room.

These four characters do not exhaust the dramatis personae in "Clothes and the Girl", but they are outstanding characters and yet little parts were prominent, not that Mr. W. D. Howard as "Billy Arkwright" had a small part. His was very distinctive and an excellent bit of character work not a little bit overdrawn. There was Miss Valentine Sidney who received an ovation as she made her exit shortly after the dinner scene—Mr. Wm Augustin, Mr. Reginald Wykeham, Miss Florence Chapman, Mr. David Belbridge and Miss Shirley Baxter. It was a thoroughly good performance all round.

There will be a repetition to-night and "The Girl from Rectors" appears on Friday and Saturday.

Trade returns for the month of May show imports amounted to Rs. 24 crores against Rs. 14 crores in May last year, and exports amounted to Rs. 23 crores against Rs. 22 crores in corresponding period of last year.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 23.

S S Tunisier, Audenarde, Antwerp.
S S Answald, Potter, Aden.

DEPARTURE.

June 23.

S S Upada, Lane, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Moora for Hull, etc.
Steamer Delta for London, etc.
Steamer Gabbiaz for Trieste, etc.

S S Tunisier:—The steamer Tunisier, 1873 tons, Captain E Audenarde, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with ballast.

S S Answald:—The steamer Answald, 3490 tons, Captain T Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with troops.

S S Upada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3382 tons, Captain C A Lane, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Wednesday 23rd June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nurani	Jeddah	22-6	T. M. & Co.
B Dorrington Court	Middlebrough	N F	Graham & Co
C/R Olympia	Liverpool	22-6	Graham & Co
D/R Bankura	Karachi	24-6	M M & Co
H Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Kanagawa Maru	Kobe	30-6	N Y Kaisha
Offside Syria	N F	N F	M M & Co
K Orsro	N F	N F	A I O S N & Co
Q Rottenfel	N F	N F	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Inverie	N F	N F	J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	Bhawnagar	21-6	

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Ozarda	Rangoon	N F	J F & Co
3 Himalaya	Vadivostock	26-6	M M & Co
4 Nyanza	London	30-6	M M & Co
6 Mesopotamia	Calcutta.	21-6	J F & Co
10 Coconada	N F	N F	M M & Co
12 Morodda	Antwerp	28-6	M M & Co
13 Ivy	N F	N F	M M & Co
14 Kandy	Suez	N F	Graham & Co
14 J End Northbrook	N F	N F	D R I M & Co
16 J End-Sandan	N F	N F	K N & Co
17 H T Palladern	N F	1-6	D R I M & Co.
18 B P Stu. Shuja	N F	N F	T M & Co
19 Sirsa	N F	N F	T M & Co
B P S Kalayan	N F	N F	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

EXPORT

June 23.

S S Nyanza for London:—3612 cases oristles, J A Begbie and Co; 1576 cases mica, J A Begbie and Co; 3038 cwts mellet seed, A Leurser; 402 cwts gum kadaya, S Khitsu and Co; 150 cwts gum arabic, D Sassoon and Co; 175 cwts turmeric, A Cassum; 12000 cwts linseed, M I Kaisha; 100 casks conditment, D D Framji and Co; 4 cwt chutney, D D Framji and Co; 201 cwts chutney, D D Baria; 102 cwts kadayu, S Chupsu and Co; 96 cwts old rubber, M Adamjee; 1400 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Mesopotamia for New York:—50 bales cotton, N M Mehta; 1052 cwts sugar, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 cwts poppy seed, C Jivanlal and Co; 2000 cwts myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co; 800 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros; 905 cwts myrabolams, T Abjsandlton; 432 cwts oilcbuam, M Jaiberbhoy.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—111 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 600 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 165 bales cotton fly, M Ralli Bros; 11 bales wool raw, C Chaganlal; 31 bales wool raw, N Girdharilal; 35 bales wool raw, B Balabadass; 100 bales wool raw, V Omersey; 999 cwts linseed, Bombay Company Ltd; 400 cwts linseed oil cake, F Campbell and Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 30 bales cotton, Khimji Visram; 30 cwts cow guts, Cox and Co.

S S Olympia for Barcelona:—35 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 25 bales cotton, K Visram.

S S Marvada for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton, Bombay Company Ltd; 110 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.; 81 bales cotton raw, E Nowedji and Co; 177 bales cotton fly, Ralli Bros; 1600 cwts myrabolams P Mathuradas and Co; 4 bales cotton fly, Ralli Bros.

S S Marvada for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Deechand and Co.

S S Goblenz for Venice:—527 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 900 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Goblenz for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Kabushiki, Kaishava; 2774 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 320 bales cotton Walter Pavri and Co; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 722 bales cotton, Waltar Bros.

IMPORT.

June 23.

S S Mesopotamia from Manchester Agents James Finlay and Co.:—2135 bales cotton piece-goods, 2264 cases cotton piece-goods, 1167 bales cotton yarn, 1419 cases cotton yarn, 31 bales woollen piece-goods, 54 cases woollen piece-goods.

S S Aragaz from Beanmont, Agents W and A Graham:—62,129 800 gallons petroleum in bulk; 1,502,194 gallons illuminating oil in mulk.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKEN,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 23.

To-day's market opened steady but rather quiet and on the whole not much business was transacted. In coal section there was no improvement in demand and practically no business was reported. Jute shares opened steady but a quiet feeling set in towards close, and prices were easier. In miscellaneous section there were buyers for Hatirkool Oil, G. McKenzie and Co., Indian Iron and Steel and United Flour each of which closed firm, while Bengal Bridge and Bolts, Karnani Bank and Kesoram Cotton closed weak with sellers predominating. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 47-4 s.l., Caledonian 10-4, Ghusick 23-14.

Jute:—Auckland 405, Belvedere 345-8, Budge Budge 605 s.l., Century 11-14 s.l., Dalhousie 540, Empire 90, Fort Gloster 997 s.l., Fort William 515, Gourepore 1206 s.l., Hooghly 126 s.l., (pref.) at 13-8, Howrah 47-8, and Al (pref) 104, Kamarhatty 1,040, Lansdowne 459, Lawrence 784, Northbrook 88, Nuddea 88, Reliance 50.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha General Insurance 0-13 discount, Acme Oil 6-12, Albion Tannery 9-4, Bank of Bengal 1,730, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 6-2 prem, Bengal Lead 12, Bengal Paper 128 s.l., Bowreah Cotton 1,405, British India Corporation 13-4, Burma Finance and Mining 10-4, Calcutta Cigarettes 1-14 prem, Central Provinces Cement 11-12, Dunbar Cotton 650 and Odd lot at 648, Hatirkool Oil 18-4, Indian Iron and Steel (new) 9 prem and (old) 9 prem, Karnani Industrial Bank 1 prem, Kesoram Cotton 16, Khuang Rubber 8-8, G. McKenzie and Co. 13-8, New Savan Sugar 14-8, Pioneer Sugar 17-14, United Flour 30, Titaghur Paper 468, Frank Ross (Calcutta) 12-12.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 59-14. War Bonds (short loans) at 99-12, 1925 at 99-9, 1928 at 100-8 per cent.

Mr. Peterson, Director, Messrs. Tata and Sons, has arrived in Jamshedpur in connection with the final settlement of claims of workmen of Tata Steel works. He had a prolonged conference with the management as well as with the representatives of the Labour Association. (A. P. I.)

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PRO BONO PUBLICO—Please write to the paper concerned.
A YOUNG INDIAN—We regreat we cannot publish your letter.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, June 24, 1920.

SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA.

For several days past it has been known that Sir Shapurji Broach was in a critical state of health. His friends in Bombay—and they are legion—have however, hoped almost against hope for his recovery. His death which occurred last night, though feared, will, therefore, come to them all as a sudden and keen personal sorrow. To Bombay and, —because Bombay is, in many respects, the centre of the industrial and commercial life of the country,—to India generally, his death is like the sudden disappearance of an indispensable institution. For, he was the most notable figure in the financial world of Bombay. His was in many ways a remarkable career, furnishing a striking example of a man winning his way from extreme poverty to great affluence by the sheer force of industry and ability. Born of poor parents, and starting life as a clerk on a monthly pittance of Rs. 10 he succeeded in amassing a big fortune and died the second richest Parsi in the world. His early days furnish the not unusual fascinating chapter in the life of many a Indian who has risen to eminence. Born at Broach in 1845, he lost his father when he was still a child, and the burden of maintaining the family fell on the shoulders of the mother. She was an exemplary mother and Sir Shapurji never tired of referring to the great debt of gratitude which he owed to his mother who on his father's death had to toil very hard to maintain the family. All through his life he dearly cherished the memory of his mother and never referred to her except with feelings of deep emotion, his devotion to that memory being the most beautiful trait in his character. At the opening ceremony of the Old Bombay Exhibition, describing the struggles of his early life, he paid a touching tribute to his mother, and declared that the foundation of whatever success he was able to achieve in after life had been laid in the judicious manner in which she had brought up her children. The early days of his life were days of brave struggle. The family was reduced to such straits that young Shapurji had to resort to lamp light in the streets to do his lessons. He had thus first-hand knowledge of what poverty means and in after life when he literally rolled in wealth he did not for one moment forget the great lesson which he had learned in the hard school of adversity and he never turned away anybody who really needed help. His career thus provides one more example of the part that Indian mothers, true to the traditions they have inherited, have played in moulding the lives of many of the most dominant personalities of the country. They have done so, in most cases, without the aid that education can give.

How Sir Shapurji steadily built up his fortune becoming one of the leading financial brokers and a great industrial magnate is a story that is well-known. The Share Bazaar became his principal field of operations during more than half a century of his business career, but he also contributed a good deal to the building up of Bombay's industries and especially Bombay's principal industry—the cotton mill industry. In fact few great industrial enterprises have been undertaken which did not owe their existence to the fact that the great financial support of Sir Shapurji was at their back. Many of his friends were inclined to call him the "Napoleon of Indian finance." This was rather an exaggerated and partial estimate. That he was a shrewd man of business and possessed great financial ability, standing head and shoulders above most of his contemporaries, nobody would hesitate to concede. He scored in the course of his business career a series of great financial triumphs for himself and those associated with him but these were due rather to sound, shrewd judgment and practical commonsense than to any great flight of imagination or boldness of conception. In the Share Bazaar the almost unbroken run of success that he had was due to his unerring instinct of grasping the essentials of a situation and his extreme prudence. As Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association he wielded tremendous influence. But an impartial estimate of his career leads to this conclusion that he did not consciously or consistently use this influence to bring about those essential and radical reforms in the methods by which transactions are made in the Bazar promoting reckless gambling that perpetuates the vicious circle of the enrichment of the few and the impoverishment of the many. He, on the whole, took the present system—which is in many ways a pernicious one—for granted. We realize that in saying so we lay ourselves open to the retort that the system is no worse nor better than what the industrial and commercial life of the world necessitates. But the world has never been made a better world to live in by those who have always taken all its institutions for granted. Sir Shapurji was one of those who took the system, he found, for granted. And his failure to reform it was the failure of every "successful" businessman. To put it differently, Sir Shapurji failed because he was a successful businessman, according to the prevailing notions, and not a great Indian. If the industrial development of India—and India must soon become industrially great—is to proceed on sound and healthy lines, we must have successful businessmen of a different type—men who to the shrewdness, capacity and enterprise of those of the past and present generation add imagination, an adequate conception of the future of their country and, above all, a realisation that her industrial development must not conflict with her great spiritual traditions.

It was unfortunate that a man of Sir Shapurji's undoubted talents should have held reactionary views on Indian politics. Time and again he spoke and wrote in a vain attempt to belittle the patriotic efforts of revered leaders of the nation like Dadabhai, Pherozeshah Mehta and Gokhale, alienating from him many of his countrymen who otherwise were warm admirers of his simple and philanthropic nature. But this did not affect the great estimation in which he was held by all those who knew him and came in contact with him. A most prominent and loveable trait of his character was his large-hearted philanthropy which in its application was restricted by no considerations of caste or creed. He gave away freely and generously of his vast wealth, the amount of his public benefactions being estimated at over half a crore of rupees, which in our city is perhaps the highest amount given away during his life-time by an individual. No really needy person ever went away empty-handed from his doors. And the needy were not always the needy poor. The "rich" also found in him, in their hour of adversity—which, in these days of reckless commercial life does not seldom come in the career of many a industrial magnate—a generous friend in deed. He was, in short, the unfailing friend of the needy and the world—in which men and women groan because of nothing so much as of the injustices and cruelties of their fellow-beings—is the poorer for his death.

Notes of the Day.

The Boulogne Conference and Germany.

The Allies are still engaged in propping up the wonderful fabric whose foundation stone was laid to the accompaniment of cinematograph cameras at Versailles last year. Since then it has become proverbial that the peace of Versailles is "a peace that passeth all understanding." On the 21st of June the military and political representatives of Britain, France, Italy and Belgium assembled to discuss the fate of Germany, Russia and Turkey, with discussions centring round the German indemnity; German disarmament; Russian recognition and the Turkish Treaty. It was evident that there was a serious hitch between the French and the British Governments over the allocation of the indemnity demanded from Germany. Italy also wanted her share and was claiming twenty per cent of the total. Mr. Lloyd George recognising that it was not necessary to wash dirty linen in public, immediately decided to hold a preliminary conference with France at Hythe the result of which was that he was able to say at the finish of the Boulogne Conference: "The Germans apparently anticipated divided counsels but they would find that the Allies were as united and determined as ever." But he went out of his way to emphasise that the best relations existed between France and England, which will make students of his psychology say that he protests too much. The end of it all is that the Boulogne Conference has decided that Germany should pay a total of 4,500 million sterling or 150 millions a year. The history of the demand for this indemnity is simple. Originally the sum was not mentioned in the Draft Treaty. The impossibility of demanding boundless sums was recognised and the Reparations Commission was asked to deal with this matter. Later the Allies relented and Germany was invited within four months of the signature of the Treaty to offer a lump sum or else material reparation. This was on June 16th last year. In June 1920 we are not yet out of the wood; for we are told after the Boulogne Conference that there is to be another meeting of Allied representatives in Paris who will report to the Brussells Conference on July 2 which will agree to a joint policy with regard to the allocation of the indemnity, to be referred to the Spa Conference! The methods of diplomacy are indeed as mysterious as they are fortuous and one may recall with the air of a connoisseur handling an ancient Greek antique made centuries ago that President Wilson's Fourteen Points laid this principle down: No ally shall demand indemnities!

—And Disarmament.

The question of the disarmament of Germany was approved on the basis of a draft prepared by Sir Henry Wilson—the gallant Field-Marshal who told a soldier audience in England the other day that the pleasant talk we heard in war time about the "war to end all war" was nothing but a delusion—and Marshal Foch. It appears that a great portion of military stores is to be destroyed and some handed over to the Allies, the German army reduced and an inhibition laid on the resumption of war-preparations on any other scale. No one will quarrel with the Boulogne Conference for laying stress on this provision. But while Germany disarms, America, Japan even Poland and all the other allies are commencing to arm to the teeth; and the League of Nations whose business it is to act as an International police, as a guardian of peace sits helplessly like an old woman who has lost her husband and does not know what to do. The Liberals in Europe must insist upon disarmament all round. They must insist upon big armament firms ceasing to exist as private enterprises. Labour will back up Liberalism in every land on this question which is so vital to the future peace of the world.

—Turkey.

The Boulogne Conference has definitely sealed the fate of Turkey to all outward appearances by insisting upon the return of the Turkish reply to the peace treaty by the 26th of June—the original date. But there is something more at the bottom of this insistence. Prior to his departure from Boulogne Mr. Lloyd George is reported to have said in an interview that the Turkish situation was not grave "but was on the contrary, well in hand". One day some brilliant clerk in the Foreign Office will publish a dictionary of diplomatic phraseology and the world will then understand the meaning of phrases such as "well in hond." The simple fact is that the Turkish situation is really out of hand. It cannot be solved by measures such as leaving Greece "a free hand" to deal with Turkish Nationalists or the concentration of the entire Mediterranean fleet towards the Near and Middle East. The ambiguous unrelated cables received recently denote that there is strong probability that the Turkish Peace Treaty will, or rather will have to, be revised at the last moment. The Allies have had sufficient warning of the disastrous consequences that will ensue upon a wilful adherance to the terms originally propounded. Turkey will not accept them; India will not accept them; the torn provinces of the Ottoman Empire will not accept them and the massed conscience of all men who are not drunk with the glory of Imperialism will certainly take effective measures to convince the Allies of the consequences of this contemplated wrong.

—Russia.

The last folly of the Boulogne Conference was the official statement that economic negotiations begun in London with the Russian delegates should be continued on the distinct understanding that there is no question of the political recognition of Soviet Russia. Here is what Brigadier-General William S. Graves, Comander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces says: "Ninety per cent of the people in Siberia are Bolsheviks. They are working for peace". Professor Henri of the Sorbourne on his return to Paris testified to the enormous progress science had achieved under the Soviet regime. W. T. Goode, the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent and Arthur Ransome, the "Daily News" correspondent exposed the falsity of depicting Russia as a land of uncurbed ogres and degenrate Jews. People who are willing not only to shake hands with General Dyer but to extol him as a hero are not willing to shake hands with General Brussiloff—the same General who won brilliant victories for the Allies. If Krassin and Nogin are good enough to trade with, they are good enough to deal with politically. What plea of justification for this puerile policy can its upholders advance? We venture to think that by the time the Spa Conference holds its first meeting, to which all the new States including Poland are invited to send representatives, the Allied statesmen will be forced by the stress of circumstances to extend, if not *de jure*, at least *de facto* recognition to the Soviet Government—and that day will certainly see a nearer approach to the vanishing vision of peace.

The Supreme Need.

Speaking on behalf of the Western India Liberal Association but really on behalf of "millions of peaceful, law-abiding people". Sir Dinshaw has cabled to the members of the Parliament asking them to reject the plea of "despots and tyrants" and do justice to India for the shocking excesses committed under the aegis of "Martial Law." He condemns the verdicts of European organisations condoning bombing and shooting and flogging on the plea of necessity and prays Parliament "to take definite steps to carry assurance to the wounded minds and bleeding hearts of the people of India." As an expression of moderate opinion concerning the verdict on the Punjab tragedy Sir Dinshaw's cable is to be welcomed as shewing that the whole country is united in denouncing the Dyerian type of Prussian militarism and highly agitated at the findings of the Hunter Report. But instead of praying at Parliament it would be better to give a definite lead. We are not among those whose faith in the Coalition—Parliament is such that the very mention of the word unrolls the Magna Charta and the Habeas Corpus Act before our eyes. The Secretary of State's espatch is the reply of the Cabinet to India's appeal and there is no force in Parliament which can gainsay the verdict of the abinet. In spite of the impending debate is our opinion that as far as Government action is concerned over the Punjab, that tragedy is now practically a closed chapter for Parliament. The question we should ask whether this tragedy is a closed chapter or us in India; and if not what is the lead to be given in wiping out the wrong and in making the infliction of such atrocious barbarism an impossibility for the future?

"A Free Hand."

With their own hands too full of the "job," the British, French and Italian Governments are trying to shake off and make over to their minor Allies some of the unbearable burdens, which in the flush of triumph, they had, perhaps, imagined that they themselves would be able to shoulder unaided. It is now announced that the Hythe Conference has decided to give the Greeks "a free hand" in Anatolia, which is included in what the Premier has described as "the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor." It is true, the present announcement restricts the use of the "free hand" of the Greeks to the Turkish Nationalists, who are conducting a guerilla warfare against the Allies. But, is there any guarantee that when they have put down the Nationalists, the Greeks will not extend their "sphere of influence" as far into the interior of the "hinterland" as they possibly can? A policy of active assistance by the bigger Allies to Greece, in the shape of money and munitions, if not officers, too, is foreshadowed in the statement of Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons. Is this new pact with Greece the result of the intrigues which M. Venizelos has been carrying on in Paris and London during the last few weeks?

How Long?

With Greece given a "free hand" in Anatolia, with France practically awarded the mandate for Cilicia and Italy that of Adalia, what remains of the "rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor" over which, according to Mr. Lloyd-George, Turkish sovereignty is to be maintained intact? If this new arrangement should be permanently sanctioned, all vestige of Turkish sovereignty will have gone from Asia also, and only a few square miles of territory in Europe, constituting Constantinople, will be actually left in Turkish possession—with the Allied guns directed at the heart of the city! Since the Turkish tenure of even Constantinople is made precarious by the provision which leaves the discretion in the hands of European Powers to oust the Turkish Government from it at their own will and pleasure, the extinction of the whole Ottoman Empire will not be a far-off eventually. But there must be and will be an end to the earth-hunger of the victorious Powers and the arrangements now come to is bound to go to pieces under the weight of its own injustice.

Benares Hindu University.

We have never disguised our view regarding the unwisdom of having denominational universities in this country. The Benares University has, however, been definitely launched into existence and the Aligarh University is about to be brought into being. In the circumstance, it becomes the duty of every patriotic Indian to see that these universities are made as useful instruments as possible for securing the national development of India. That these universities may achieve this purpose, their paramount need that must be satisfied is money. The organisers of the meeting, in aid of the Benares University, which was held at Madhav Baug last evening are to be congratulated on the success which has attended their effort. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said that the University had collected about seventy lakhs of the crore of rupees that were promised but needed three crores more. Bombay is expected, for the immediate present, to contribute at least a quarter of a crore. Last evening donations to the extent of seven lakhs were announced. The two and a half lakhs donated by Rai Saheb Sangidas is, we believe, the largest individual donation yet given to the University funds. There are many in Bombay who have, during the last few years, acquired new wealth or added to their riches, who can give as much and more. They must hasten to do so.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

MR. DESAI'S WORK.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

(Specially contributed to "The Chronicle".)

The news has just come to India by mail, from Nairobi, that Mr. M. A. Desai, the Honorary Secretary of the Nairobi Indian National Association, and one of the chief organisers and promoters of the very successful Indian National Congress at Nairobi, last year, (which awakened Indian national life throughout East Africa and Uganda) has been obliged to resign the post, for which he has so freely and devotedly given up everything he had; making willingly the sacrifice of all his prospects in East Africa.

'Cinderella' Indian Settlements.

East Africa appears to be a very out-of-the-way corner of the world, in ordinary times, in respect of general Indian opinion; and very little news is heard about it. It has been in a certain sense the "Cinderella" of distant colonies, where Indians have settled having been left in the cold of oblivion, while the colonies have come before the public. It is only quite recently, that the seriousness of the situation in East Africa has been fully realised, and the importance of the issues at stake has been made known to the public. If this recognition has come at last, it is in no small measure due to the entirely unselfish work done by the Honorary Secretary, Mr. M. A. Desai. Mr. Desai came out from Gujerat, to the Colony, some years ago, as other Gujeratis have done, hoping to prosper in some business, or profession, and then perhaps to retire to his own country with a comfortable fortune; but from the first, the daily insults which were levelled at his fellow-countrymen, the humiliation, which they had to suffer, moved him to the depth of his soul; and he determined to throw aside his prospects, and gave up all his time, in his country's service.

"I would not stay a day here."

I remember well one night, when we had been talking matters over together at the house of Mr. Abdul Rasul Alladina Visram, at Nairobi, he turned to me and said, "It is certainly a country where Indians can make money; but, believe me, Mr. Andrews, the insults that we have daily to put up with from Europeans are such, that I would not stay a day here, if it were not for the chance of serving my own country. No income in the world would make me willing to endure them!" Mr. Varma, of the Punjab, who came out a few years ago as a barrister, broke into the conversation at this point and said:—"What Mr. Desai says, Mr. Andrews, is perfectly true. I have here a good income and the climate is good, and the land is open and wide, and there is room for all. But every day of our lives, there is some insult put upon us; some regulation which forces upon us, some humiliation; the very looks that we see, in the faces of Europeans, tell us that we are not wanted; and the cry has gone forth, throughout the whole country, that "Asiatics" are never under any circumstances to be treated as equals. On the railways, even though we may be first class passengers, we are not allowed into the first class waiting rooms, unless we push our way in, with the likelihood of being insulted, or even assaulted. Rickshaws are marked "For Europeans Only"; and the African natives are taught to look down upon us with contempt, in comparison with Europeans; and they will push us on purpose, or sneer at us with a jeering look, because they have seen the Europeans doing the same. It is not, in this country, a quetsion of political rights merely, it is a question of social status."

A Journey to Uganda.

What Mr. Desai and Mr. Varma told me on that memorable night, when we talked freely together, soon after my arrival in Nairobi was soon verified by my own personal experience.

The Indian community in Uganda, across the great Lake Victoria Nyanza, (many hundreds of miles further into the interior, from Nairobi) had sent me many pressing invitations to make the long journey in order to see them. I had arranged a date; but was at first delayed in Nairobi by illness. At last I was well enough with some difficulty to make the journey; and Mr. Desai accompanied me as my companion, along with Mr. Hasan Ali and Mr. Narsingbhai Patel, of Sojitra, in Gujerat. They insisted on my travelling in first class compartment on the railway and on the steamer; and we all travelled together. But, at the dining rooms, we were asked very politely, whether we would mind having a special table, in the second class, "all to ourselves." It was the same on the steamer. The Head Steward, a Goanese, asked Mr. Desai, if we would mind having dinner "by ourselves" after the rest had finished. But the insulting climax came, when I discovered that the first class W.C. accomodation was marked "For Europeans only"; and *no W.C. accommodation whatever was provided in the first class for any one who was not a European.*

For Europeans only.

I immediately asked the Head Steward what was the meaning of this gross insult; and he replied that Indian passengers had to use the second class accommodation, even though they had purchased first class tickets! I went over to the second class, and acutally found that on the door the words were prominently painted,—"For second class, *and first class non-Europeans.*" I have seen things of this hateful racial kind that were shameless before, but I have rarely seen anything so openly and disgracefully insulting, in the way of race and class distinction as that,—and at the same time so entirely illegal. And this

(Continued on Page 8.)

BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

WHAT IS ITS BASIS?

ISSUE ARISING FROM PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

PROGRAMME OF NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, June 22.

Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Abul Kasem visited Glasgow to take part in the Fourteenth National Peace Congress. Among th subjects discussed in the form of lectures and resolutions were peace and peace treaties, economic consequences of treaties, new sources of war, future blockades, the problem of Ireland, conscription of coloured troops and their use in Europe, reconstruction of Europe, reciprocal needs Russia and Europe, League of Nations and Democracy's hope of disarmament.

After Sir George Paish's lecture on "Reconstruction of Europe" Mr. Mohamed Ali questioned the lecturer how Europe's satisfactory reconstruction is expected while Europe planned the, destruction of Asia and was executing it. He pointedly drew attention to the grave situation in the Eas resulting from the iniquitous terms peace sought to be forced on hapless Turkey whose patriots were deported or still free were called rebels by alien Government, even though these terms outraged the Moslem conscience, disregadred th specific pledges deliberately given at the outbreak of war and in the hour of the Allies' need and totally ignored the principle of self-determination in the cases of Thrace Smyrna and the four Armenian vilayets Turkey inhabited predominantly by Mussalmans naturally unwilling to be ruled b Christian minorities.

Programme of Non-Cooperation.

Mr. Mohamed Ali explained the programme of cessation of co-operation with Government outlined by the Indian nation and led by Mr. Gandhi who was more Christian than the Christians and practised as well as preached the Sermon on th Mount. He invited the lecturer's attention to the unprecedented and enormous migration of Indian Mussalmans on conscientious grounds reviving on a far larger scale the story of the Mayflower and the Pilgrim Fathers whose descendants were people America, now so much sought after, that Sir George Paish had to be sent on a fruitless mission to enlist their assistance in reconstructing Europe after rescuing it. To these emigrants asylum had openly been offered by His Majesty the Ameer of Afghanistan, whose father-in-law and Foreig Minister was leading the delegation in India, concerned greatly at the attempted dismemberment of the Khilafat and violation of the sanctity of Islam's holy lands.

Mr. Mohamed Ali asked how Europe could expect to get from Asia even raw material on the need of which the lecturer had laid great stress if large masses of workmen were still being demobilized from industry and mobilized for war. (Cheers.)

A Warning.

Referring to the reported refusal of some units of the Indian Army to fight in Persia and the official reply to the question in th House of Commons that no news had been officially received and that it was proba by false, Mr. Mohamed Ali gave a warni if the religious obligations on the respect for which Indian loyalty rested and delibe rately given pledges were disregarded even this time the report was probably false next time it would probably be true (Cheers.)

In reply Sir George Paish regretted the disturbed state of affairs Asia but regarding Indian emigration al luded to the economic benefits like railways, irrigation and canals conferred by British rule, which had reduced the frequency and destructive effect of famines.

These statements were questioned by th audience, specially Dr. Clarke, President British Committee, Indian National Congress.

Mr. Abul Kassem was greatly cheered when he pointedly asked whether the lecturer could say without further argument whether Britain hoped to get as much from Mosul oil as she and no doubt India would be called upon to spend in money and men on the conquest and maintenance of Mesopotamia.

Sir George acknowledged amidst loud cheers the gain expected would not even cover the cost.

Another questioner drew attention to th pitiable fate of Persia in military occupation on account of oil in the Gulf, for which concession had been extorted by for eight capitalists and which was now controlled by British Government entirely without the conquest of Persia. (Cheers.)

The Congress submitted to th associated organisations and workers for international peace a programme which besides educational efforts in the interests of liberty and international goodwill in order to develop th essentials for building a new world and working any real league of nations, will cultivate mutual understanding between classes and between nations and temper that makes for peace, economic and social justice at home and abroad and which will stop the exploitation of men, whether as individuals, classes, nations races and will insist on the absolute worth of every human being and international spirit in schools and universities

Programme.

It included work for the following political ends:—

(1) Immediate cessation of wars in Europe.

(2) Revision of peace treaties that the may be based on consent, free from pena provisions and regardful of human rights and needs.

(3) Common policy of economic restoration in Europe.

(4) Immediate invitation to the lat enemy powers and Russia, to join the League of Nations.

(5) Radical amendment of the Covenan of the League in order to make it an organ capable of expressing the will of people building up the common life of mankind.

(6) Immediate policy of disarmament for all nations.

(7) Self-determination in British Empire and end of military rule.

Many among the audience objected even to the mention of the word Empire t indicate the area covered by the presen designation.

Mr. Mohamed Ali objected strongly to th restriction of work for immediate cessatio of wars and for the common policy economic restoration to Europe and agai emphasised the impossibility of segregation of Europe, from the evil consequences Europe's mixing itself up with Asia an Africa, forcing war upon them and upset ting their economic life.

The Congress thereupon agreed to refe those objections to the National Peac Council for consideration when revising th programme for publication.

Punjab Atrocities.

The Congress was also induced to permit the resolution regarding the Amritsar-Punja atrocities being placed before it. As originally moved by Mr. Carl Heath it wa to the effect that over and above the guilt of individuals the significance of th recent happenings in India raised the larger question as to the basis of British rul in that country and that the National Peace Congress therefore urged the British Government to dissociate itself still more plainly and emphatically than it had done from the view that the British authority can only be maintained in India by the methods of General Dyer and called for immediate abandonment of coercive measures and more rapid advance in the development of Indian Self-Government.

Amended Resolution.

Messrs. Patel and Mohamed Ali with th consent of the mover and Mr. D. N. Banerji, seconder, succeeded in getting the resolution amended. The Peace Congress recognised the recent happenings to be th result of determined efforts of the ruling classes to crush the aspirations of the people to be free. The names of Lord Chelmsford and Sir Michael O'Dwyer were added to Dyer's and the Congress called for immediate application of the principle of self-determination to India instead more rapid advance in the development Indian self-Government.

Mr. Mohamed Ali made an impassioned appeal to the people of Britain to let th East present its case in its own way and not demand from it the presentation of the case in the form "suitable for British consumption" as had been suggested. They were not heard in their own country and even when they came here they were more often than not denied a hearing. But now when with considerable difficulty they managed to secure at the end of the Congress session a partial hearing they weret asked no doubt in good faith to respect British susceptibilities. It was time said the speaker amidst loud applause, that the people of Great Britain learnt consume what was good for them an not merely what suited their palate.

The audience was greatly moved and th original resolution moved as an amendment was defeated by a large majority.

Messrs. Patel and Mohamed Ali's amendment was carried as a resolution.

International Peace Congress.

After the conclusion of the Peace Congress was held the Congress on International Peace and humane life arranged by the League of Peace and Freedom. At its concision Mr. Mohamed Ali explained a full length, at the request of the chairman the connection of Indian Mussalmans and the Indian Nation generally with th Turkish settlement, the conditional character of Indian Moslem loyalty which was based on the respect for religious obligations. He cited the pledges given by the Allies either subsequently broken during th war or now sought to be broken in th treaty to be imposed on Turkey and with the help of statistics relating to population and property showed how the principle of self-determination was brushed aside the case of Turkey and the propagandists, British and Greek, had raised th outcery of Armenian massacres not to benefit the Christians in Armenia who wer now thrown overboard but to queer th pitch against Turkey and give Thrace an Smyrna to Greece against the wishes of overwhelming Turkish and Moslem majority The speaker dealt at length with th supernational character of Islam and explained how the ideals such as Islam ha given the world were best calculated remove the barriers set up by narrow nationalism based on anachronisms such a grouping people according to colour, decent or domicile.

This part of Mr. Mohamed Ali's speec was listened to with special interest and the audience, was greatly impressed. Th sympathetic manner in which the case Christians in Armenia was discussed and alternatives suggested of the exchange populations and assets between Mosle Turkey and the Christian republic of Erivan or offer by Turkey of representation to its Christian minorities in excess of th proportionate share to make it effectiv as in the case of Indian Mussalmans wer greatly appreciated.

The chairman offered the speaker cordi thanks and felicitations and expressed great emotion at the tale of suffering of Maulanas Mohmud Hasan, Fakhir Hamid Ahmad, other detenus, state prisoners and emigrants suffering for the sake of conscience. Several members asked for literature on the subject and were referred to the Union for Democratic Control, which the Delegation's publications were supplied and to the Supplement to the July issue of the "Journal of Foreign Affairs dealing fully with the Turkish Treaty.

BOMBAY'S LEADING FINANCIER.

SIR SHAPURJI DEAD.

We regret to announce that Sir Shapurji Broacha died at 11-45 p.m. last night. The uneral procession will start from his residence n Khetwady at 3 p.m. this afternoon.

Sir Shapurji, was born at Broach in 1845. His grandfather and father were engaged in the hand-loom industry and were, therefore, surnamed "Kapadias." His father died when Sir Shapurji was still a child, having the family in very straitened circumstances. Even during his father's life time the family was in extremely poor circumstances as the im ports, which had then commenced, of manufactured cotton goods from Lancashire had practically killed the indigenous industry by which the family made their living. After Burjorji's death, the burden of maintaining the family fell on the shoulders of the mother and nobly did she perform her duty towards her children. Young Shapurji was of very studious habits and prosecuted his studies in spite of difficulties which would have unnerved boys of less resolute character than his. He appeared in the Matriculation examination which, however, he did not succeed in passing. After giving up his studies, he entered the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway company as a clerk at the Surat Station on a salary of Rs. 10 per month. Here it was that he struck friendship with Tullockchand Manackchand, which lasted a life time. The struggles of the early life of both these men bore a strong resemblance. Born of poor parents, both had to toil and toil hard in their boyhood and both by their industry, ability and business acumen, rose to leading positions in the financial world of Bombay. At the time young Shapurji was eking out an existence at Surat on a salary of Rs. 10 per month, Tullockchand was in no better position. The latter was engaged as a school teacher and judging by the standard of the salary which those engaged in that profession draw even now his salary could not have been more than six or seven rupees a month. But the sedantary occupations of a clerk and a primary school teacher were unsuited to the temperament and character of the two boys both of whom were unsatisfied with their lot and used to dream of going in a quest of "fresh fields and pastures new." More than that the lure of Bombay was upon them, as it has ever been upon hundreds of thousands of ambitious boys in the mofussil. Consequently they gave up their positions in Surat and came to Bombay to try their fortunes. Sir Shapurji entered the service of a local bank which he subsequently gave up to enter the, to him, more congenial field of the share bazar. From early boyhood, Shapurji had shown a marked taste for literature and in 1865 in collaboration with the late Mr. Hormasji Mancherji Chichgar and Mr. Edulji Jamsedji Khory, he brought out a Gujerati translation of the "Arabian Nights," in the introduction to which the young authors stated that their object in publishing the book was to inculcate in the minds of Parsi ladies a taste for literature as they were then, the authors added, addicted to wasting their time in gossiping. This, however, appeared to be the solitary literary effort of Sir Shapurji's career for he published no other work after that.

TURNING POINT OF THE CAREER.

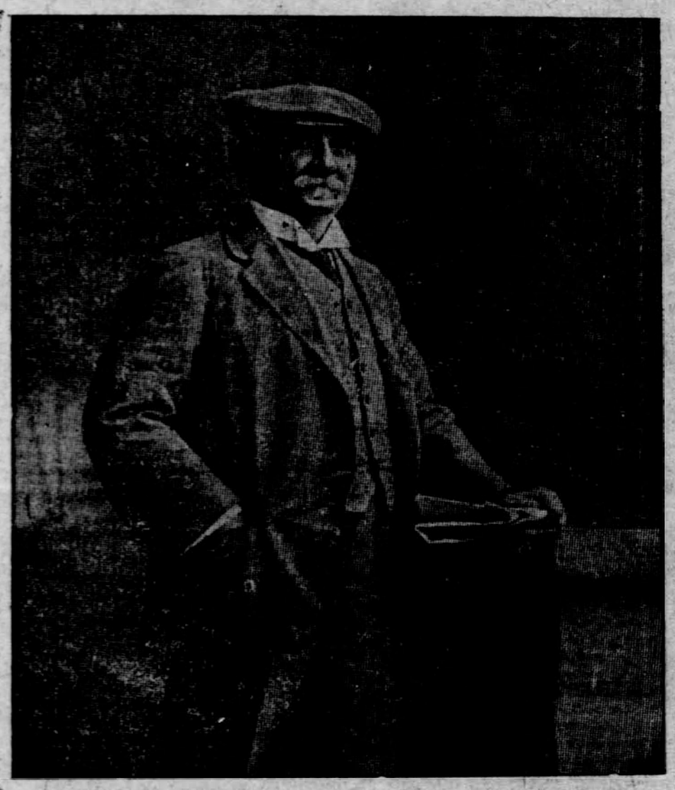
His entry into the Share Bazar was the turning point of his career. Even in those early years of his career as a broker he used to show that keen shrewd business instinct for which he became so well-known in later life. He had a leading share in the formation of the Brokers' Association which came into existence in 1875, it being the predecessor of the present Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. He became a leading light of the bazar and only a year after the formation of the Association he was appointed its Vice-President which position he held till 1891 when he became its President and continued to be such till about three or four months ago, when he resigned the position on account of failing health. On that occasion, the Association, to mark their deep egard and esteem for him, elected him a Patron.

The story of Sir Shapurji's highly successful career as a sharebroker is too well-known to need a detailed description. In the early eighties was laid the foundation of Bombay's premier industry—the Mill Industry—and Sir Shapurji contributed no mean share to the building up of it. He started and took up the agencies of a number of mills exhibiting great business capacity in his conduct of those concerns. At the time of his death he was a director on the Board of quite a large number of joint stock companies in Bombay.

He was made a Justice of the Peace and appointed an Honorary Magistrate in 1895 and a decade later he was appointed Sheriff of Bombay in the year when His Majesty came out to India. Shortly after, he was created a Knight. He visited England a number of times, once going there to give evidence before the Currency Committee, and had interviews with Lords Morley and Crewe and other leading statesmen in England.

Sir Shapurji is stated to have given away over half a crore of rupees in charity during his life time, which is believed to be the largest amount so given away by any individual in Bombay. In his boyhood he had known the pangs of poverty and so all through life he never sent away empty handed a really needy person.

FINANCIER AND PHILANTHROPIST.



Sir Shapurji B. Broacha Kt who died at midnight last.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

WANTED MORE FUNDS.

BOMBAY'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

MORE THAN SEVEN LAKHS IN A DAY

A public meeting was held at the Madhav Bag, Bombay, yesterday, when the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohon Malaviya delivered a lecture on "Benares Hindu University." H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior presided, and there was a very large attendance, among those present being H H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mahatma Jagdishvaranand, Swami Keshavanand Sarasvati, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Javeri, Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. H. D. Nanavati, Mr. A. B. Dhruva and others. Arrangements were made to hold the meeting in the hall on the first floor of the Bag, but the hall was found to be too small to hold the very large number of people that had come to listen to the lecture. Consequently the venue had to be changed and the meeting was eventually held on the open space in the Bag.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya, delivering the address, gave a history of the inception of the scheme of having the Benares Hindu University. He said the scheme was first launched in 1911, in which year and also in subsequent years several deputations came to Bombay to appeal to its generous hearted people to contribute their mite to the funds of the University. He was glad to say that on no occasion had they to go away empty-handed, the people of Bombay coming forward in the most generous fashion to help the great cause of the University. And he had no doubt that on this occasion also Bombay would extend its helping hand in the same generous manner. The Benares Hindu University Act was passed in 1915 and the foundation-stone ws laid the next year by the then Viceroy, Lord Hardinge (Cheers) and in 1917 the University started its work. The Benares University had been empowered to confer degrees and prescribe its courses of study, in the same way that other Universities in India had been empowered.

THE SCHEME.

Pandit Malaviya then proceeded to describe in detail the lay-out plan of the University grounds, the buildings that had already been constructed or were under construction and were proposed to be constructed in the future. They had acquired on the banks of the Ganges a piece of ground two miles in length and one mile in width. They were going to have, among other things, a museum, an hospital, a laboratory, libraries, hostels, and Arts, Agricultural, Engineering and Medical Colleges. They proposed to have a big Sanscrit library and it was only in the fitness of things that the largest Sanscrit library in the world should be in Benares (Cheers) rather than in London, Paris or Berlin. There would also be another library where they would have books written in languages other than Sanscrit. Agriculture was the staple industry of India and they were going to devote their special attention to a study of that subject, provision being made for instruction in the latest scientific methods. There were few countries in the world that had such a rich soil as India, and yet paradoxically enough while some countries were able to get four maunds of grain per acre they in India could produce only one per acre. In the Engineering College, they were going to provide a complete course of instruction in the art of making machinery, not only small machinery but big railway engines, motor cars, and so on. In this land of so many rivers it was strange that they could produce electric power only just sufficient to serve the needs of the big cities. They proposed to give instruction in electrical engineering so that by and by they could have electric lights not only in the palaces of the rich but in the cottages of the poor. Instructions would also be given in mining engineering.

THE HANDLOOM INDUSTRY.

There was untold wealth under India's soil and it would be their endeavour to prepare students in mining, engineering who could tap that wealth. Then they would have an industrial and economic museum of Swadeshi articles, a factory for oil pressing and refinery and manufacture of soaps, a technological institute and a hand-loom factory. In this connection, he was glad to say that a gentleman had promised to give away a lakh of rupees to prepare hand-looms. There was no more insistent advocate of this industry than Mahatma Gandhi. (Cheers). A large number of their countrymen went about in a state of semi-nudity and it was the duty of the rich and poor alike to produce sufficient cloth to clothe their poorer brethren. He was glad to say that five Maharajahs and one Mahakumari had already promised to have hand-looms in their palaces and he appealed to all his countrymen and countrywomen, rich and poor alike, to look upon it as their duty to contribute their quota to this great industry. At present they imported no less than sixty-six crores worth of cloth from foreign countries, so if they weaved only twenty-two crores rupee worth of cloth every year it would be so much money saved to the country.

Physical culture would not be neglected and they hoped to produce a race of strong men, strong physically as well as intellectually. Proceeding Pandit Malaviya said they had been promised one crore of rupees out of which they had collected seventy lakhs. Out of the latter sum, rupees fifty lakhs, had gone to the permanent endowment fund under the Act, and six lakhs had been spent in acquiring the University grounds. Referring to the modern counterpart of ancient "gurukuls", Pandit Malaviya said these institutions were the peculiar heritage of India. In ancient times they had at Narand near Patna a "gurukul" which had no less than ten thousand students. Then they had the other famous "gurukul" at Taxilla, which had also a large number of students on its roll. Compared to those giant "gurukuls" what had they to show except a petty building on their grounds at Benares? In ancient times students from far-off countries like China and Japan came to study at these "gurukuls" but now the position was reversed, Indian students having to go to foreign countries to learn particular arts and even then not being able to get into those Universities. Now that this University had been started it was up to the people of India to see that it was not starved for want of funds. (Cheers). The child was now three years old and would they leave it unfed?

A FERVENT APPEAL.

In this connection he wished to express the most sincere thanks of the University authorities to the Maharajahs, including their Chairman. His Highness the Maharajah Scindia who was the Pro-Chancellor of the University, for the very generous manner in which they had contributed to the funds of the University. Had it not been for this help it would not have been possible to make even the small beginning that they had been able to make. And the people of India had also helped no less generously. He was confident that this further appeal, which he was making, would not fall on deaf ears. In America there were individuals who single-handed had founded whole universities. He instanced the case of Mr. John Hopkins who had single-handed found all the money to establish a university. Would it then be too much to ask the thirty-three crore people of India to start and maintain one University? It was no child's play to have a University but once they had started it they should put their whole heart into it and have a University worthy the name of India. (Cheers.). They should have the ambition of making it the leading University of Asia. It had been called the Benares Hindu University but it was open to all Indians, Parsis, Hindus or Mahomedans. In conclusion he wished to thank the Government of India who had acceded to almost every request that the University authorities had made. The University had been promised Rs. one crore and now wanted four crores more and he earnestly appealed to the people of India to contribute that sum.

MAHARAJAH SCINDIA'S APPEAL.

His Highness the Maharajah Scindia, addressing the assembly, said this was the first time that he was speaking at a public meeting in this city. He was proud that on this occasion he had on one side of him His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner and on the other, Mr. Gandhi. It would be a sad mistake if they thought that their primary object in coming to the meeting was to hear a famous lecturer or to see a number of Maharajahs. As to the latter he did not think there was much in it because all, whether they were princes or peasants, were human beings. He would rather like to think that the chief object of their attending the meeting was one of helping the great cause of the Hindu University. It would be no use if they merely listened to the speeches and applauded them and then went away without putting their hands into their pockets. He appealed to them as the Chairman of the meeting and also as Pro-Chancellor of the University to put their hands into their pockets and contribute their mite towards the funds of the University which was bound to confer great benefits on the present and future generations of their countrymen. (Cheers.). It was the duty of the people to help the University. It was equally the duty of the princes, who were the servants of the country to do so. (Cheers.) With folded hands he would appeal to them to respond in a most generous way to the appeal that the Hon. Pandit Malaviya had made them. (Cheers.)

THE BIKANER'S ADMIRATION.

His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner said he was very glad to be there that afternoon. Ever since the inception of the scheme he had extended his most cordial support and he had come there that afternoon even though he was not in good health. When he last visited the University with Pandit Malaviya he was struck with admiration for the work that was being done there. After the eloquent speeches of the President and the lecturer it was unnecessary for him to address them at any great length and he would therefore conclude by appealing to them to extend their hearty support to the University. (Applause.)

MR. GANDHI'S SPEECH.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi said no man had worked more zealously and arduously in the cause of the University than their friend, Pandit Malaviya. Whenever he had had occasion to speak to the Pandit on the subject he had told him that he should make the furtherance of the cause of the University the principal work of his life. More than that he had told him that he should, if he could, leave the field of politics altogether and devote himself entirely to the cause of the University. Bombay had always been famous for the ready manner in which it came to the help of a deserving cause and he had no doubt that Bombay would extend its support to the University with her wonted generosity. Not only Pandit Malaviya, but two Maharajahs had come

(Continued on Page 8.)

PUNJAB AND HUNTER REPORT.

NON-COOPERATION GAINING SUPPORT.

PUBLIC AND THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, June 20.

The Report of Lord Hunter's Committee on the Punjab Disorders is agitating the minds of the public of this Province more keenly than anything has done since the Martial Law itself. The delay in its publication had, if possible, increased the keenness of expectation. There are but a few copies of it available so far in Lahore, nevertheless such few as are available have passed from hand to hand so rapidly (and the local indian papers have been publishing long extracts daily) that a very large number of the reading public is quite familiar with the main features and recommendations both of the Majority and the Minority Reports.

General Gloom.

To say that the Majority Report has created a general feeling of extreme disappointment and resentment is to tell only half the truth. It would be more accurate to say that it has created, in the Punjab at least, an atmosphere of consternation and dismay, of indignation and distrust. A fully attended and highly representative meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee was held here on the eighteenth of this month, to discuss the Report and matters connected therewith. At this meeting a body of resolutions, in substance the same as those passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Benares, but clothed in more forcible and indignant language were passed. The almost unanimous sense of those present seemed to be that a vigorous policy of non-co-operation in the Reform Schemes should be adopted. The resumption by the Hon. Mr. J. P. Thompson, of Martial Law fame, of his duties as Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, the publication of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's recent letter to the London "Times", coming on top of the pronouncements of Lord Hunter's Committee, with the benedictions of His Majesty's Government thereon, have added to the gloom of the political prospect in this province. It is felt by a vast majority of the more advanced classes that if the business of Government is to be carried on in the same spirit as before and by means of the very officials who distinguished themselves by their zeal in the administration of Martial Law, the Reforms will be but a poor eyewash. There is a growing feeling here that unless something is done, and done speedily to restore confidence in the administration, and incidentally to mollify the outraged feelings of a whole people, the educated classes should boycott the new Councils; that at the very least good Congressmen should abstain from seeking election in the Punjab, irrespective of what the Indian National Congress at the special session might choose to say.

Provincial Conference.

It has been decided to hold a special session of the Punjab Provincial Conference at Lahore towards the end of next month to consider the problems raised by the Hunter Committee's Report. It is never easy to foretell the measure of success that a function of this nature is likely to meet with, specially when the heat and strikes render travelling far from comfortable, but judging by the enthusiasm and the keen spirit displayed by the average educated man, the session promises to be very interesting, lively and representative. The restoration of our veteran political leader, Lala Lajpat Rai to the political life of the Province will no doubt materially add to the success of the session.

The Strike.

Another question which has been the cause of considerable apprehension and concern to the public is that of the Railway strike. It will be remembered that nearly two months ago there was a widespread strike among the workers of the North Western Railway. Originally the men had gone out because of the alleged wrongful dismissal of seven workmen in the Railway carriage and goods-shed department. Amongst the principal demands of the strikers were first, the recognition of their union the North Western Railway Association, secondly an increase of seventy-five to a hundred per cent. in wages, thirdly, the appointment of a Conciliation Board and fourthly the reinstatement of the seven dismissed men. After nearly six weeks of anxious and protracted negotiation the demands of the workers were partially met and they decided to resume work. The terms of the compromise, however, were too vague and tentative, and either side claimed the victory. There were no guarantees that the terms would be faithfully carried out, and the question of the Conciliation Board was left very much in the air. The strikers at Lahore all resumed work but at important outstations like Rawalpindi, Amritsar and Multan the men refused to go back. Moreover the Lahore men too felt that they were not being generously treated and that some of the officers and subordinate officials were unnecessarily harsh and vindictive in their behaviour. Two days after the Lahore strikers had gone back to work, the Chief Delegates Committee, the executive body of the North Western Railway Association, passed resolutions to the effect that some officers and subordinate officials in charge of various branches and sub-branches of work were behaving towards the strikers in an unnecessarily irritating and humiliating manner, by abusing and insulting them, by giving some senior men degrading work to do, by victimising some of the alleged ringleaders of the strike, and by generally misinterpreting the terms of the compromise. The Chief Delegates Committee further considered that unless the treatment of the men improved there was grave danger of another strike. On the top of all this came the news of the dismissal once again of the seven men for the same reason as was alleged before. As a result it is stated that nearly twenty thousand men have struck work in Lahore, and that others are joining. Whatever the merits of the case may be, about one thing there can be no manner of doubt and that is that the public as an innocent third party has to undergo great sufferings and hardships When the Railway authorities are forced to cut down the number of passenger trains, (for the question of goods traffic is not allowed to arise) they further introduce a vicious system of permits and passes with all their attendant inconveniences. In the issue of these permits undue preference and favoritism necessarily plays an important part, and one not infrequently hears of cases of bribery and corruption in obtaining permits. The public can hardly be blamed for feeling that there must be something essentially wrong with the general scheme of thing in the Railway Department if strikes become part and parcel of our daily life.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

(Continued from Page 7.)

to them that afternoon like humble petitioners. It was their duty therefore to contribute as much as they could to the funds of the University and they should do it promptly and on the spot. He concluded by proposing a hearty vote of thanks to H. H. the Maharajah Scindia for presiding at the meeting.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya at this stage announced that Mr. Shivnarayan Buldeodas Birla, who had previously given Rs. 3,19,000, was giving an additional sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the funds of the University (applause); and two other gentlemen, who preferred to remain anonymous, had promised a lakh of rupees each.

A PRINCELY GIFT.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, seconding the vote of thanks, said he had great pleasure in announcing that a friend of his, who was a warm admirer of Sir Shapurji Broacha, had given Rs. 2,50,000 to the University on condition that a hostel, to be named after Sir Shapurji Broacha, be built with that sum. Sir Shapurji's name was well-known not only in Bombay, but all over India. If there was one man more than another who had done so much to build up Bombay's position as a great financial and industrial centre and make it respected all over India it was Sir Shapurji. (Applause.) As they knew, Sir Shapurji was lying very seriously ill at the moment and they prayed that he might be spared to them for a long time to come. (Applause.) He (the speaker) hoped that other friends and admirers of Sir Shapurji would not fail to imitate the excellent example set by the donor. Concluding, Mr. Jamnadas said their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Bikaner had helped the funds of the University most generously and he hoped their excellent example would be followed by other Maharajahs.

The proposition was then carried with acclamation.

DONATIONS.

Though the name of the donor was not announced, the description given by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas soon revealed the fact that Rai Sahib Sangidas Jessiram was the donor. His name is, therefore, given in the following list of donations to the funds of the University which were announced at the close of the meeting:—

	Rs.
Rai Sahib Sangidas Jessiram (for Sir Shapurji Broacha Hostel) ...	2,50,000
Mr. Shivnarayan Baldevdas Birla	1,00,000
A Friend	1,00,000
Mr. Durga Dutta Samalka	1,00,000
Rai Bahadur Jamnalal Bachraj ...	50,000
Mrs. Shantaram Dabholker	10,000
Anonymous (for Sir Shapurji Broacha Hostel)	50,000
Master Vithaldas Thakerdas Chowksi	5,000
Mr. Shivnarayanji Kedia	5,100
Mr. Anandbalji Ramdas Poddar ...	5,100
Mr. Bishanbharlalji Chanderia ...	2,500
Mr. Onkarlalji Saranji	2,100
Mr. Bhagirathmal Kanodia	2,500
Mr. Jagjiwan Ujamsi	1,500
Messrs. Marji Govindji and Co. ...	1,000
Mr. Motilal Dayabhai	5,000
Mr. Motilal Dayaram	2,500
Dr. Popat Prabhuram Vaidya	2,500
Ranasaheb Balbhadrilalji	5,000
Jankibai	2,000
Mr. Vassanji Bhagwandas	1,000
Mr. Karnidanji Bhanji Bihane ...	1,000
Mr. Shedmalji Madalia	1,000
Mr. Dossa Harji	1,000
Mr. Udairamji Padia	1,000
Pandit Madanprasad	500
Smaller sums amounting to about	8,000
Total Rs.	7,15,300

END OF SEAFARERS' STRIKE.

THEIR DEMAND GRANTED.

The Goan Seafarers' strike came to an end yesterday at about 2 p.m. There was a meeting of the strikers at the Mazagaon Shipping Office and subsequently another meeting was held at the residence of Mr. Chichgar. Mr. P. N. Godinho, pleader, represented the Portuguese Seafarers' Union. It was arranged that the five P. and O. ships at present lying in the harbour should be supplied with crews by the Portuguese Seafarers' Union and in future all orders for saloon crews for the P. and O. boats should be sent for execution to the Portuguese Seafarers' Union who on their part agreed to pass on every fourth order to the Goa Portuguese Seamen's Club. The arrangement being accepted the strike was declared closed.

The Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea has filed a suit in the High Court claiming Rs. 25,000 as damages against the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" for alleged defamation in connection with a paragraph that appeared in the "Patrika" some time ago, stating that Mr. Banerjea was canvassing to get Moderate support for the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee. (A. P. I.).

FIGHTING AT RESHT.

PERSIAN COSSACKS ATTACKED.

RUSSIAN COMMANDER SURRENDERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 23.

A telegram from Teheran states that Kuthik Khan the head of the so-called Soviet Government of Resht, supported by Bolshevist uns attacked the Persian Cossacks at Resht. Four Russian officers and 30 Persian soldiers were killed. The Russian commander, Boulatsel, surrendered with the remainder of the Cossacks, numbering 400.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE

ITS FUNCTION AND SCOPE OF WORK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 23.

The Imperial Shipping Committee appointed by the Premier to enquire into the whole shipping situation is purely an advisory body. It will enquire into complaints regarding ocean freights and the facilities for and the conditions governing inter-imperial trade. It will make recommendations for co-ordination and improvement in the type, size and speed of ships, depth of docks and channels and construction of harbour works.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

(Continued from page 6.).

was on a Government steamer partly paid for by Indian taxes!

My friends told me that, notice or no notice, they had always, on former occasions, exercised their undoubted right, as first class passengers, to use first class accommodation; and when I saw Mr. Amin, a barrister in Uganda, he told me how he had threatened to prosecute the Uganda Railway on one occasion, when the captain tried to prevent him using his legal right in the first class. I spoke to the captain on our own steamer and he shrugged his shoulders and said it was "not his business." On returning later on to Nairobi, I saw the General Manager of the Uganda State Railway about this very matter; and he promised me that he would try to get it altered. I do not know since what has been done, but it should not be allowed to continue for a day longer! The Railway should be immediately prosecuted by some one, in the name of the whole Indian community.

Mr. Desai and his work.

Mr. Desai has struggled for the rights of Indians in East Africa, during the terrible years of racial bitterness and greed, which, in East Africa, the European War appears to have very greatly accentuated. There was evidently a few among a large number of East African Europeans, (which infected even Government itself), that the Indian community might take advantage of the war in order to gain special privileges; Indians were looked on with a certain amount of suspicion and distrust. Espionage of the most fox-like kind was carried on, which marked down its victims; no one could tell who would be the next to come under arrest and even imprisonment. Mr Desai and practically all Indian national leaders were continually suspected; and Indian national work became exceedingly difficult in such circumstances. Still, it was carried on; and as soon as ever the war was over, the greatest gathering of Indian representatives, which had ever been held in East Africa, was prepared for and arranged. This work was carried through largely owing to the strenuous efforts of Mr. Desai himself. Representatives to the National Congress came from places as far distant as Jinja and Kampalla in Uganda, and from Daressalam and Tanga and Zanzibar which are places many hundred miles distant in the South.

A Great and Memorable Gathering.

It was a great and remarkable gathering; and, as I have said, from that time forward a new life has sprung up among the Indians in East Africa. Their absolutely just and rightful claims have at last arrested attention in India; and the East African question now pulls as largely in Indian affairs as that of South Africa itself. All this change, which has so transformed the position of Indians in East Africa, is in no small measure due to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. M. A. Desai. In this present year of 1920, it is probable that the National Congress will be held at Mombasa, where the Association work has been carried on by Mr. Achariar. Mr. Achariar, it will be remembered, attended the Amritsar Congress last year, is one of the delegates from East Africa. Since that time, he has proceeded to London with Mr. A. M. Jeevanji, where his services have been greatly appreciated. The unanimous wish of the Indian leaders in East Africa which they often expressed to me was, that East African Indians might be affiliated, in a definite and constitutional manner, to the All-Indian National Congress. This is likely to be accomplished; and it is not impossible that some regular organisation may be formed, whereby Indians in every part of the world may unite with the Congress Movement, which would then be an "All India" movement in an even greater measure than it is at present.

The steamer Australia which was in a collision in Channel had two hundred tons of explosives on board. She has arrived at Falmouth.

GERMAN REPARATION.

DEBATE AT BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

ALLIES' EXPERTS TO DECIDE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 23.

A Boulogne official communique states that the conference this morning again discussed the question of German payment of reparation and its distribution among the Allies. It was agreed that the Allies experts should meet in Paris and draw up joint proposition on the agreed basis for submission to the allied conference at Brussels on July 2nd, which would agree regarding the joint policy before the Spa conference. The conference secondly discussed the disarmament of Germany and approved the draft communication prepared by military experts and also their proposal with regard to the ownership of distributed war material and the date for resumption of manufacture of the aircraft.

The French delegates reiterated the failure of Germany to execute the clauses relating to the delivery of coal. The advice of the Reparations Commission in this connection will be considered at the Brussels Conference.

It was agreed that the economic negotiations begun in London with the Russian economic delegates should be continued upon the understanding that there was no question of political recognition of the Soviet Government.

A later message says that the Conference as ended. Mr. Lloyd George and his associates left at three this afternoon on board the steamer 'Maid of Orleans.'. M. Millerand Marshal Foch and Sgr. Sforza were present at the quay where a large and enthusiastic rowd was collected. The band played the National Anthem.

MOB-LAW PREVAILS.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARATION URGED

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, JUNE 22.
Recd. 9 p.m., June 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ashley drawing attention to the failure of the Government to maintain order in Ireland, especially in Londonderry and Dublin, said that Mob-law had prevailed in Londonderry for seven days. He declared that the situation was unbelievable. The Chief Secretary and the Lord Lieutenant were prisoners in their own houses, as were the officials of Dublin Castle, who had to take exercise in their own grounds. The republicans had established their own post offices. It was useless to talk of conciliation with Sinn Feiners and assassins. Mr. Ashley said that the only way to deal with the menace was to declare martial law.

EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO BE TAKEN

Mr. Dennis, Henry, Attorney General for Ireland replying repeated Mr. Bonar Law's earlier statement. He said that a battalion of troops had gone to Londonderry and there were two at Belfast ready to proceed to Londonderry. He admitted that the position in Dublin was very grave, but hopes that means would be found to adopt the suggestion to get the assistance of all loyal men, irrespective of party. Already there had been a most successful attempt along such lines. Troops had been instructed that if attacked they were to treat attackers as they would treat the enemy on the field of battle. If they saw armed men approaching they were to give the command "hands up," and in the event of refusal to fire upon them. The constabulary had already been granted increased pay, and arrangements had been made with regard to compensation for widows and children. He had been assured by those responsible in Ireland that better times were in store and there was every prospect of speedy improvement. Already there had seen marked reduction in the amount of cattle-driving.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 21.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 23.

Northampton beat Derby by 114 runs.
Kent beat Gloster by ten wickets.
Somerset beat Worcester by an innings and 155 runs.

CABLE ITEMS

Bukharest.—A new Cabinet has been formed with General Averescu as the Premier and Take Jonescu as the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In consequences of the congestion of Courts, two new Justices of the High Court have been appointed, namely, Mr. Rigby Swift and Judge Acton.

All Yorkshire papers and several in Birmingham have decided to suspend publication at the end of the week if printers' dispute is not settled.

Washington.—It is announced that on October 1st a special service squadron will be based on the canal zone. It will be available for duty at the Mexican and Central American ports.

Genoa.—The International Labour Conference has appointed a Commission to draft the international maritime code, including Sir Alfred Booth, Mr. Havelock Wilson and A. Cameron, representing the Indian shipowners.

The death of Mr. James Kennedy, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, is announced.

Replying to Mr. Bramsden, Mr. Harmsworth said that the question of supplying munitions and equipment for the purpose of uniform of the Persian force was receiving attention of the Government.

Replying in the House of Commons to Col. Yate, Mr. Churchill stated that the troops employed in the Afghan War of 1919 were not entitled to the Victory Medal.

LONDONDERRY RIOTS.

GOVERNMENT'S FIRM POLICY.

REPORTED CASUALTIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. June 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. O'Neill with regard to the riots in Londonderry, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the County Inspector of Londonderry had reported that nine civilians were killed and from 15 to 20 wounded. Brigadier-General Arthur Campbell commanding the district had gone to Londonderry with the full discretion to deal with the situation.

The Chief Secretary had stated that the force in Londonderry was reported inadequate but Brigadier-General Campbell had been instructed to ask whatever force he might think necessary. The Government were satisfied that the Irish Government were using every weapon in their power to deal with the situation.

"TURKISH SITUATION WELL IN HAND."

PREMIER INTERVIEWED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. June 23.

Boulogne.—Interviewed prior to his departure, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Conference has gone very well. The Germans apparently anticipated divided counsels, but they would find that the Allies were as united and determined as ever. Regarding disarmament, the Conference had taken a very strong line on the basis of the British proposition. The Turkish situation was not grave, but was, on the contrary, well inhand. He declined to answer a question regarding the lump sum fixed for reparation.

With regard to the suggestion that America should forego an amount of the debt due from Britain, equal to the amount of the debt due to Britain from France, Mr. Lloyd George said that fresh proposals had been made to Washington but the answer had not yet been received. He emphasises the fact that best relations existed between France and England.

(Continued from column 6.)

armistice in Cilicia, said that the French were solely responsible for it. There was no reason to suppose that the evacuation of Adana was contemplated. It appeared doubtful whether the French still commanded the railway between Adana and the Taurus tunnels.

THE HYTHE CONFERENCE.

A FRENCH PAPER'S VIEW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., June 24.

Paris.—Commenting on the Hythe Conference, "Temps" expresses an opinion that if the forecasts of the Greek General Staff are realised, the war will be short and its effects far-reaching.

GERMANY'S NEW CHANCELLER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., June 24.

Berlin.—Ferrenbach, who is the President of the National Assembly, has been appointed the Chancellor.

BOULOGNE CONFERENCE.

ALLIES' REPRESENTATIVES IN BERLIN

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 24.

Boulogne.—The Conference decided hat the Allies should be represented in Berlin by Ambassadors who will take up their duties before the Spa Conference, namely on July 1st. The deliberations of the Conference have been of very friendly character. The Note to Germany, with regard to the reduction of the army was despatched yesterday evening. Telegrams from the Greek military authorities state that the latter is in an adequate position to deal effectively with Mostapha Kemal's forces.

WORLD'S LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

SHIMIDZU WINS TWO ROUNDS OF MEN'S SINGLES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 24.

In the World's Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon, Shimidzu beat Belgrave in the first round of Men's Sinlges 6/2; 6/3; 6/1.

In the second round of the Singles at Wimbledon, Shimidzu beat Gordon Lowe 6/2; 6/2; 6/8; 6/2, and J. Hogan (United Provinces) beat M. White. The latter retired when the score was three all in the first set.

PRINCE IN SYDNEY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 24.

Sydney.—The Prince of Wales visited the Canberra site of the new Federal Capital and laid the foundation stone of the capital building. A casket was presented to the Prince containing a mallet made of wood from every State of Australia.

LATEST CABLES.

TURKISH TREATY.

NO QUESTION OF WITHDRAWAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 24.

With reference to the rumours of the withdrawal of the Turkish Treaty, the official quarters here point out that there can be no question of the revision of the Treaty until the Turkish reply has been received. The urks have been given time until the 26th instant to reply.

NATIONALIST RAIDING PARTY'S MOVEMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 24.

Constantinople.—The Nationalist raiding party occupied the hills above Chebze on the Ismidt line and opened heavy but ill-directed fire on the Indian troops advancing to dislodge them. They were quickly dispersed aving twenty-seven dead. British casualties were four.

LONDONDERRY RIOTS.

FIERCE SCENES CONTINUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., June 24.

Fierce rioting was resumed in Londonderry this morning, masked men occupying the principal streets and firing rifles and revolvers continuously. Thousands of factory girls proceeding to the work scattered terror-stricken. All business has ceased and bullet-swept quays are deserted.

The Court-House at Drumcollogher, County Limerick was burned down yesterday evening. Two charred bodies were found in the debris.

THE HUNGARIAN BOYCOTT.

ATTEMPTS AT BREAK DOWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 0-35 a.m., June 24.

Vienna.—The Christian Socialist Trades Unions are doing their utmost to break the boycott of Hungary, but they are greatly outnumbered by the Socialists, so they are unlikely to be successful. A Budapest telegram claims that the effects of the boycott have hitherto been slight as Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia are maintaining the regular railway services.

OUTBREAK OF TROUBLE IN DEAD SEA.

JEWISH BATTALLION DESPATCHED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 24.

A Jerusalem telegram to "The Times" says that the Jewish battalion has been sent to Dead Sea and Jericho to reinforce the Indians there owing to the outbreak of the trouble. The British political officer and a few Jews and Indians have been wounded. The Arabs have fled.

ARAB KINGDOM IN MESPOT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 24.

"The Daily Express" says that the Cabinet has decided to establish an Arab Kingdom in Mesopotamia. The first sovereign will probably be Abdullah, son of the King of Hedjaz. The British garrison will be maintained in Mesopotamia for four years pending organisation of the native army and police.

ARAB NOTABLES OF MESPOT.

THEIR CO-OPERATION WITH GOVT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 24.

Replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Bonar Law emphasised that since the beginning of the occupation of Mesopotamia, the Arab notables had largely co-operated with the civil and judicial administration and also numerous Arab advisory bodies had been constituted. The Government intended to continue this policy as fully as possible. The Arab notables were being appointed officials in the Mesopotamian Government.

MANDATE FOR MESPOT?

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 24.

Replying to Sir John Rees, Mr. Bonar Law said that the consideration of the mandate for Mesopotamia by the League of Nations did not imply that the League should determine the details of the administration.

FRENCH ARMISTICE IN CILICIA.

WHOSE RESPONSIBILITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 22.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., June 24.

Mr. Harmsworth replying to Col. Ormesby Gore with regard to the French

(Continued in column 5.)

UNAUTHORISED BUILDING.

STANDING COMMITTEE DEFIED.

COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSAL DISAPPROVED.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Mirza Alimahomed Khan presiding, when a letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the proposal for the purchase of two three-ton motor lorries from the Bombay Motor and Cycle Agency, Limited, for the transport of meat from Bandra to Bombay was considered.

The Commissioner stated that Rs. 9,000 had been provided in the Budget for the current year under the head Markets and Slaughter Houses, Meat Carriage, for the purchase of live stock. There were at present 2 motor lorries and 47 meat vans with 83 pairs of bullocks for the transport of meat from the Bandra Slaughter-Houses to the Crawford Market. As these were not enough to bring the whole quantity of meat to Bombay, ordinary bullock carts had to be hired every night and the monthly expenses on the hire of these carts amounted to about Rs. 2,000. To avoid this expense, tenders were invited for the supply of 17 additional pairs of bullocks and the lowest rate quoted was Rs. 340 per pair. This rate showed that bullock traction was now becoming so expensive that it might be expedient to substitute for it mechanical traction as opportunity arose.

TWO MOTOR LORRIES.

He therefore proposed to buy two motor lorries. As Albion lorries had given satisfaction to the Municipality in the past and had been adopted as the standard make for Municipal use, he was of opinion that they should purchase lorries of the same make on this occasion. The price quoted by the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Limited, for a 3-ton Albion chassis was Rs. 15,000, but he asked them to consider the possibility of reducing the price and they had reduced it to Rs. 14,000. He considered this a fair price and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to a contract being entered into with the firm for the supply of two 3-ton Albion chassis.

The cost of constructing bodies for the two lorries was estimated at Rs. 2,000 each. The total cost would therefore be Rs. 32,000.

He requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an advance of Rs. 32,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of these two lorries to be subsequently adjusted against provision to be made from year to year to write off depreciation.

The Committee decided to forward the letter to the Corporation for sanction.

UNAUTHORISED BUILDING.

The Committee then considered another letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the proposal made by Mr. Ali Mahomed Kamrudin Jariwalla for the retention subject to the following conditions of the unauthorized building erected by him at Lady Hardinge Road.

(1) That Mr. Jarriwala should demolish such portion of the chawl as is within the lines of the proposed road and give possession of the ground clear of all encumbrances whenever called upon by the Municipality for the roads to be laid out.

(2) That he should deposit Rs. 2,500 with the Municipality to enable that body to carry out the demolition in case the party fails to do the work himself as described in Clause (1) above. All charges incurred for the demolition of the building by the Municipality will be defrayed from this deposit, and if the same be found insufficient, the Municipality will keep possession of the demolished materials or recover the excess expenditure for demolition by sale of the materials by a public auction if the party fails to pay off the deficiency within a month's notice for that purpose from the Municipality. If there be any balance left out of the deposit money after deducting the demolition charges, the same shall be refunded to the party.

(3) That he should be allowed his building being occupied by tenants whom he should notify previous to their admission, that they should vacate the premises within a month's notice from the Municipality delivered to the landlord or to the tenants, for demolition of the building as mentioned in Clause (1).

(4) That he should pay all charges for a legal document on this behalf including stamp and registration.

(5) That if the present owner of the building sells off his property he will notify the existence of this agreement to the new purchaser who will also have to enter into a fresh agreement with the Municipality according to the terms hereof. The deposit of Rs. 2,500 mentioned in para. 2 will be refunded to the present owner after the new purchaser has executed a fresh agreement as aforesaid and paid a deposit of Rs. 2,500 for the purpose.

(6) That after demolishing the building within the line of the proposed road, he will have to level, metal or pave and drain so much of the length of the road as abouts on his property, at his own cost to the satisfaction of the Municipal Commissioner.

STANDING COMMITTEE DEFIED.

Dr. Javle said that as the Committee had sanctioned the demolition of the building once, he failed to understand why it had been allowed to be completed Mr. Jariwalla had defied the decision of the Standing Committee by erecting the building. Further, the building was occupied by about 800 tenants though it was not provided with the sanitary necessaries. Dr. Javle said that Mr. Jariwalla was erecting another building and the materials used were rotten. He thought that Mr. Jariwalla's case was a good sample of the way in which the Executive performed there duty. He thought if this matter was placed in the hands of the C. I. D. some thing very important would come out. Dr. Javle further said that when he went to visit the place Mr. Jariwalla said in presence of Mr. Mantri "What is a Standing Committee and what is Corporation?" And that if he (Dr. Javle) did not object to the completion of his building, he (Mr. Jariwalla) would ask all the tenants of his twenty seven buildings to vote for him at the elections.

Mr. H. P. Mody wondered if all this could be done without the connivance of the Municipal officers.

Mr. Clayton, Commissioner, said there was no foundation in any suggestion against the officers.

Dr. Javle, further remarked that there were hundreds of applications from the people of Mahim for building along the roadside. Their applications were rejected. But Mr. Jariwalla was allowed to defy the resolution of the Standing Committee.

Mr. H. P. Mody then said in a case like this there should be no compromise. They should make an example of this case.

Sir Sassoon David agreed to what Mr. Mody said.

The Hon. Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji proposed that the matter be postponed till next week so that the papers could be circulated among the members in the meantime.

Dr. D'Monte seconded the proposition.

Mr. Mantri moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be informed that his proposal for the consideration of Mr. Jariwalla's request was refused and that the building must be demolished in accordance with the previous resolution of the Standing Committee.

Mr. B. R. Byramji Jijeebhoy seconded the amendment which was ultimately carried as a substantive proposition.

FUTURE OF SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

BENGAL GOVT'S PROVISIONAL PROPOSALS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The Bengal Government have published today a resolution containing the provisional proposals regarding the future of the subordinate civil service. Steps are being taken effect such revisions in the cadre of the provincial civil service as will avoid future employment of officers of junior service on duties more properly belonging to the major service. On the other hand the work to be performed by the junior service is being xpanded in other directions making their hare in the administration important. It proposed to recruit 35 per cent. of the vacancies in the provincial service from the subordinate service. Government have invited public criticism on these proposals.

MADRAS POSTMEN.

DEMAND FOR MONTHLY ALLOWANCE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 22.

At a meeting of the Madras Circle Postal Association resolutions were passed requesting the Director General of Post and Telegraph to sanction a monthly allowance at the rate of 75 per cent. of their pay immediately to officials drawing Rs. 100 and below and allowances of 50 per cent. of pay be granted to those drawing above Rs. 100, subject to a minimum of Rs. 75 in the case of the latter, till a satisfactory time scale is introduced and asking that an advance of one month's pay granted be treated as bonus and that any recommendations of the Postal Enquiry Committee falling short of the time scale of pay with retrospective effect and with due regard to the length of service, allowance, etc., will not meet the needs of the situation.

ALIGARH DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

SUCCESSFUL SESSIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, June, 23.

The first session of the Aligarh District Conference began on the 19th instant. The total number of delegates was above 300. Hafiz Abdurrahim's welcome address in Urdu was read by Babu Sohanlal, who next proposed Mr. Kunwar Adversingh, Barrister, as president. Mr. Kunwar Sahib then read his speech in Hindi.

The Subjects Committee sat till late in the night. On the next day the sessions began at eight in the morning lasting till eleven noon, and re-assembled at four in the evening. The audience was as big as that on the previous day, and a number of important resolutions were adopted. The C. I. D. was much in evidence, and some importuned the Secretary for a list of the village delegates, who strongly refused to do so.

N. W. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

THEIR DEMANDS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 23.

The following telegram has been sent by the Secretary N. W. Railway Association to the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lt. Governor, Secretary, Railway Board and Agent N.W. Railway:—

Association have resolved on 75 per cent. Increase over 1914 salaries with effect from 1st April 1919, recognition of north western railway association and compliance with all other demands sent forth by strikers must be met within a week, else ceasing work without further notice.

The Maharaja of Holkar of Indore arrived at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla on Tuesday. (A.P.)

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED REPATRIATION SCHEME.

WANTED FULL INFORMATION.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Imperial Citizenship Association to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce and Industries Department, Simla:—

Sir,—A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association took place on the 11th instant to consider the Indian situation in South Africa, Fiji and East Africa. The Committee has directed me to submit the following for your consideration in these three matters.

SOUTH AFRICA.

My Committee has seen Reuter's cable referring to an interim report of the commission investigating certain aspects of the Indian question in South Africa. The cable in question states that the interim report advises voluntary repatriation. My Committee is unable to come to any definite conclusion upon this very grave information. I have, therefore, been directed to ask that the Government of India should secure at the earliest possible moment, full information regarding the proposed repatriation scheme and publish the information that may be received by the Government in the Indian press. Meanwhile, my Committee desires me to state that as a general principle, it is opposed to any scheme of state repatriation whether compulsory or voluntary. The Government of India must be aware that repatriation is by no means a new idea in South Africa. It has been often enough considered as a solution by the anti-Asiatic party in South Africa and has been equally often rejected by the Indian Settlers, who have always held that repatriation will be humiliating and an admission of the weakness of their case. Moreover, my Committee will not be able to reconcile itself to any scheme of repatriation that carries with it, forfeiture of the right of domicile in South Africa. My Committee, therefore, trusts that before coming to any final decision on this very important question, the Government of India will publish all the available information and await full discussion by the press and representative bodies. My Committee further feels that the manner in which the things are moving in South Africa is not at all hopeful; but relies upon the Government of India to protect to the full, the civil rights of the British India settlers in South Africa, not merely from the point of view of abstract justice, but in strict conformity with the settlement of 1914.

FIJI.

Regarding Fiji, my Committee has perused in its possession and the information supplied to the press with respect to the recent so-called riot in Fiji, *with the gravest apprehension*. My Committee, however, reserves to itself the right to rever to this matter when full and official information is available which, it is hoped, the Government of India will publish at the earliest opportunity. Meanwhile, one thing seems to stand out clearly, namely, the need for reproviding transport for these unfortunate Indians who are waiting to leave Fiji. My Committee holds that it is the obvious duty of the Government of India to procure early facilities to enable these Indians to return to India, and I hope it will be able to issue a reassuring notification regarding this very urgent matter.

EAST AFRICA.

With reference to East Africa my Committee hopes in the near future to make a full representation about the status of British Indians in the East African Protectorate. Meanwhile, it may be pointed out that the question in East Africa is, in one important respect, totally dissimilar to the question in the other of His Majesty's Dominions. Whereas the Indian Settlement in these other parts has followed while emigration and has resulted from the introduction of indentured labour, Indians were earlier settlers in East Africa and have therefore the right of priority in that part of the African Continent. Any legal or administrative differentiation therefore, adverse to the Indian Settlers, will be totally unwarranted and will be strongly resented by Indian public opinion. My Committee looks to the Government of India, the guardian rights of Indian settlers abroad, to jealously protect the full status of British Indians in East Africa.

CONGRESS SPECIAL SESSION.

OORIYAS VS. ANDHRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 21.

The Secretary of the Ganjam Ooriya District Association, Berhampore, wires:—The Ooriyas of Ganjam protest against the aggressive attitude of the Andhras in organising the Congress special session at Berhampore as within Andhradesa. Ganjam is mainly an Ooriya district. The matter of amalgamation of the Madras Ooriya tracts is under serious contemplation. As such the holding of the session at Berhampore under the auspices of the Andhra provincial congress committee is unfair and prejudicial to the Ooriya cause. So far as Ooriya interests are not further jeopardised Ooriyas are anxious to join and work for the success of the special session.

BURMA TRADE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 20.

The report of the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, show that trade with foreign ports fell from 5,565 lakhs to 3,485 owing to larger proportion of rice going to India. Trade with Indian ports outside Burma increased by 1,682 lakhs and trade between Burmah ports by 30 lakhs. The total trade figures are far ahead of all previous years, partly due to the increased prices of foreign imports.

AVIATION COMPANY AT BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, June 23.

The Aeroad, (Burma) Limited, has been registered with a capital of ten lakhs in ten rupee shares of which seven and a half lakhs will be offered for subscription. It is proposed to buy and equip as the flying ground a property on Prome Road within six miles of Rangoon, adjoining the Victoria lakes and to carry on business in aviation and transport by sea road or river. The company is understood to be a subsidiary of the Aeroad (India) Limited whose managing director is to be general manager of the Burma Company. Lieut. Parer is one of the directors.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION BONUS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 22

The Secretary of State has accepted the recommendation of the Government of India that orders recently issued in England discontinuing as a general arrangement, the army of occupation bonus from 1st August next will not apply for the present to British soldiers serving in India who have not elected for the new rupee rates of pay.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

INDIA'S DELEGATION.

A press communique issued by the Government of India Department of Commerce states:—

The International Labour Conference, which as been organised under the terms of the League of Nations covenant in the Versailles Treaty of Peace, will hold a special meeting at Genoa on the 15th June next to consider such questions relating to seamen as the hours of labour, manning scales, scales of accommodation, the provision of facilities for finding employment, the prohibition of child labour and other cognate questions.

2. The Government of India, as a Member of the League of Nations, have decided to participate in the Conference, and the following delegates and advisers will attend the Conference.—

Government delegates—(1) Mr. L. J. Kershaw, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office.

(2) Captain D. F. Vines, O.B.E., R.I.M., late Port Officer and Shipping Master, Calcutta.

Advisers to Government delegates—(1) Mr E. P. Curry, Shipping Master, Bombay.

(2) Commander H. Hodgkinson, R.N.

Employers' delegate—Mr. Alistair Cameron of Messrs. Gray Dawes and Company.

Advisers to employers' delegate—(1) Mr. J. C. Melville, Senior Assistant, Irrawaddy Flotilla Company of Burma.

(2) Captain C. S. Penny, Marine Superintendent, British India Steam Navigation Company, Bombay.

The appointment of an additional adviser is still under consideration and will be notified later, if and when he is appointed.

Workpeople's delegate—Mr. A. M. Mazarello, President of the Asiatic Seamen's Union at Bombay.

Advisers to workpeople's delegate—(1) Bhika Ahmed, Lascar.

(2) Habiboolla Ellamdeen, Fireman.

Mr. P. M. Chichgar of Bombay has been appointed as an interpreter to the workpeople's delegate and advisers.

It was quite impossible for the Government of India to secure a delegate and advisers in any way representative of all the lascars at all the ports. It was, therefore, decided to leave the representatives to be chosen at Bombay where the lascar element is probably stronger than anywehre else. The men mentioned above were elected at two meetings of the lascars held at Bombay.

CRIMES IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 22.

A conference of the inhabitants of the northern section of Calcutta was held this evening under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea to consider the situation created by the alarming increase in crimes committed by Goondas. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Government in the inauguration of measures to put an end to these crimes.

AN APPEAL TO ECONOMISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While we are jubilant over the awakening of our countrymen in matters municipal and political; while we are gladdened to see them in mass meetings in ever increasing numbers; while we value their presence and support in our struggles against the bureaucracy, and while we rejoice to see the ranks of our politicians swelling, we regret to find.

(1) That the circle of our economists is still very small;

(2) That in consequence our budget - debates during the last few years are far from satisfactory;

(3) That the military, railway expenditures are all the time mounting up;

(4) That education and irrigation are starved in consequence;

(5) That the popular voice in and outside the Councils is very feeble in respect of economic injustice to India;

(6) And that bureaucracy and their capitalist sufferers carry the day to the detriment of India's interests.

In Europe the days of politicians are evidently numbered; and the importance of economists is steadily recognised. The Peace of Versailles has not brought peace to the West or to the East. Nay, it has left Central and Eastern Europe starving, all because the platform politicians have cast aside the sound advice of economists! If the West is dominated by politicians, it is no wonder, that the East is governed by bureaucrats! Hence there is the greater need for India to equip herself with economic armour for the defence of her trade, manufacture and mines. For, Sir, in the new councils, our representatives have to fight against,

(1) The Currency policy of the Government;

(2) The sale of reverse councils if continued till then;

(3) The depreciation of our Balances owing to the sale of Reverse Councils;

(4) The Bureaucratic Budgets that hinder India's true progress; and

(5) The giving away of valuable concessions to British syndicates.

Our representatives in the new councils have to fight for;

(6) The protection of our trade, industries and arts;

(7) The real fiscal autonomy in the interests of India;

(8) The equality of treatment to our traders manufacturers and shippers;

(9) And for retrenchment in military and railway expenditure.

For, Sir, without popular budgets, no real and material reform can be introduced in the land; and no popular budget can be prepared, when the treasury balance are overdrawn for the army and the railways.

Under these circumstances, India stands in dire need of sound economists, who would interest themselves in questions of public weal, and who should be given preference by the electors and even by our associations. In this connection Mr. Janshed Mehta's letter is quite timely, and deserves careful consideration of all those, who are interested in the economic emancipation of India. If our economists were to form themselves into a circle at every important centre, they could be more accessible and prove more serviceable to our public men, who do need their expert advice many a time on important economic questions, on the right solution of which depend the happiness and progress of Hind. Will not our economists meet in a conference and prepare a programme of practical work for the material amelioration of our country men?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

FIRE AT TRANSVAAL TERRACES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me to bring to your notice some facts about the fire which took place recently at the Transvaal Terraces, near Grant Road corner. So far as I know a full account of the fire has not yet been published in any of the local English dailies, and so I think it is my duty to bring to public knowledge the bravery of a young Parsi gentleman whose indomitable courage and presence of mind on this occasion prevented what would otherwise have been a very grave catastrophe.

The Transvaal Terrace is a huge block of buildings near the Balivalla Grand Theatre, Tardeo, the residents numbering nearing 200, being all Parsis. In the early hours of the morning of Tuesday the 1st June, when the inhabitants of the building were all sound asleep, a fire suddenly broke out of the ground floor of the building on the side adjoining the Balivalla Grand Theatre. Mr. Darabshaw Kharas, the Manager of the Theatre, (nephew of late Mr. Khurshedji Balivalla) was informed by his men of what had happened. This gentleman showed the greatest courage and presence of mind on the occasion. He immediately brought out the fire extinguisher from his Theatre, and bringing hydrant into play made tremendous efforts to put out the fire. There were several boxes of petrol secreted in the place, and had this highly inflambable liquid caught fire it is fearful to think what would have happened. Mr. Darabshaw with the greatest bravery rushed into the dense clouds of smoke and succeeded in preventing the petrol from igniting. When the fire-brigade came up on the scene, the officers were clearly of opinion that Mr. Darabshaw had by his great courage and presence of mind succeeded in preventing the flames from spreading, for had the petrol ignited a most serious disaster would certainly have occured, resulting in the serious and appaling loss of much valuable property amounting to some lakhs of rupees and perhaps of life also.

In my opinion the bravery which young Mr. Darabshaw Kharas displayed on this occasion deserves fitting recognition, at least it ought not to be allowed to pass without being placed on record.—Yours, etc.,

A TENANT OF THE TRANSVAAL TERRACES.

An A. P. message dated, June 21st says:—Fire broke out last night at the premises the Madura Tamil Sangam destroying the brary hall and many volumes of books.

On their way to Madras in connection with the meeting of the Legislative Council in ly, Lord and Lady Willingdon will pay a isit to Bangalore to attend the races and ill be the guests of the Maharaja of Mysore. A. P.)

An A. P. messa from Benares dated June states:—

Hot weather passing through its intense hase has just received a couple of showers ust enough to keep down dust and to add umidity to the atmosphere.

(Continued from column 6.)

firm v Shantilal Balubhai a firm, Smetham F and Co.

601-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Ibrahim Ismail Kassum v D Rose, Ardeshir H D & Co.

429-19—Jam R and D, Messrs H Bhicaji and Co a firm v Marwadi Ramjiwan Nivetia a firm, Pandia and Co.

1329-19—Madh K and Ch. Gopaldas Bansidhar v Gopinath Devichoarn a firm.

1833-19—Jam R and D, Sha Jagjiwan Anandji and Co v Sha Narottam Motichand Moti and Devi.

744-18—Khandvalla and Co, Khandoo Kondaji Bhike v Janaji Shivram Kale, Judah and Solomon.

1763-19—Malvi M R and Co, Govinddas Tulsidas a firm v Devidas Mohunji a firm.

1413-18—Payne and Co, Ramchandra Santuram v Mohdee Begum widow and ors.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED EXTORTION.

SEQUEL TO THEFT OF GOATS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Hanmant Appaji Kalai
vs.
The King-Emperor.

(Before Sir Lallubhai Shah and Justice Crump.)

The petitioner along with others was tried by Mr. R. P. Pandit, Second Class Magistrate of Dharwar. The petitioner was convicted under Section 342 of the Indian Panal Code for wrongful confinement and under Section 384 for extortion and was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200. In appeal, the First Class Magistrate, Mr. G. R. Kalyanpurkar, set aside the conviction under Section 342 and confirmed that under Section 384 and the sentence as well.

The facts are briefly these:—

Certain goats were brought by the petitioner from Yarnur to Yavalgi when the complainants Shivappa and others who are lamanis and had a settlement in the village, stole all numbering about twenty in the morning of 26th March, 1919. The petitioner suspected them and brought them before one Shankapravar, the leading man in the village, the very night of the theft. As he was then busy, he called him to come the next morning. The next morning Shankapravar referred the matter to two men, Nagappa and Aklandappa, and asked them to settle their dispute. The accused wanted Rs. 200. The two men settled that the complainant should pay Rs. 100 for which one Gurupadaya was accepted as surety without any writing. Three days later the petitioner went to Gurupadaya for payment when a draft receipt of payment was written by the former, but as cash was not forthcoming, but an ornament was offered instead, the petitioner left leaving the draft receipt. A week after the settlement of the dispute, complaints were lodged by the complainants with the police. An investigation followed which resulted in the present prosecution.

The First Class Magistrate observed:—"This complaint as originally made was a formidable thing. It was for having committed riot, house-breaking, unlawful confinement and extortion; and even the charge framed by lower court was under all these counts. But after the evidence for defence was recorded the appellant was convicted for extortion and wrongful confinement. The lower court remarks that the case was a nasty one and that both sides exaggerated facts to such an extent that at first sight it was almost impossible to sift the truth. If at all the respondents were responsible they were responsible for only seven of the lost animals and more than the value of these seven animals could not in reason be demanded from them. But Rs. 200 for the matter of that Rs. 100 even is certainly considerably excessive and disproportionate to the value of seven goats and if taking advantage of the plight in which the appellant found the respondents under the theft of prospective criminal charge he made them pay as it evidently appears he has for the whole lot of the lost animals the appellant has certainly committed extortion."

APPELLANT'S CONTENTION.

It was contended on behalf of the appellant that the elements of extortion were wanting in the case. The record however showed that only seven goats were lost. The criminal restraint and wrongful confinement being held not proved there remained no element to constitute the offence of extortion. There was nowhere even a suggestion of the threat of a prosecutive criminal charge.

Their Lordships held that no dishonest intention was proved and there was no delivery of property. Under those circumstances their Lordships acquitted the accused.

Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF JUNE, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 42.

FOR DISMISSAL.

936-19—Dubash and Co, Shivlal Rughnath v Shah Shivlal Radhakisson a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

756-20—Amarchand and M. Rustomji Dhunjibhoy Tanksalvala and anr v Peerojshaw Rustomji Daruwalla and anr, Jeh M and S, Amar and M.

1402-19—Mulla and Mulla, Padamsi Ratansi Kanji v Bai Hancooverbai and anr, Craigie B and C. Mulla and M.

3257-19—Purnanand and Club, Bhamanji Kanji v Narsinghdas Lakhatmal Mantri, Amin and D.

346-20—Ard H D and Co, Damji Dewsi and Co a firm v Ramchand Hurgovandas a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

FOE DECREE ABSOLUTE.

515-18—Tyabji D and Co, Hirachand Nemchand and ors v Chhabildas Ganpatrai and ors, Jam R and D.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

684-20—Jamshedji R and D, Temulji Dhunjibhoy Mistry v Ardeshir Rustomji Kapadia, Merwanji K and Co. Part heard.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COURT'S PARTY

90-18—Unwalla P and P, Haji Aboo Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Abdul Latif Shaik Hoosein, Daph F and D.

SHORT CAUSES.

593-20—Shroff and Vachha, Bai Manekbai Hormusji Modi and anr v Mrs E Hewett, Patell and Eza.

742-20—Mehta D and L, Amarsi Kanji and anr v Parmanand Jadhovji Medy, Mirza M and M.

832-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons v Aspal Sawa and ors, Rustomji and G.

768-20—N C Dalal, Jugjiwan Ujamsey v Nagardas Kanji, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2512-19—Unwala P and P, Hassam Premji v Jerbai widow and ors v Jehangir M and S, Pandia and Co.

567-19—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Sankerlal Shivprasad a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2710-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Central India Spg Wvg and Mfg Co Ltd v The Great Indian Peninsula Rly Co, Little and Co.

2436-19—Malvi M R and Co, Kissondas Gokuldas a firm v Sobharam Mangalji and anr, Bhimji and Co.

388-19—Rustomji and G, Mahadeo Devram v Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardham Mantri and ors, D J Mantri.

852-19—Mulla and M, Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed v Messrs Eliss Haji Omer and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

2966-19—Mulji and Th, Ambalal Navalal a

(Continued in column 5.)

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1634 „	„	3"	@Rs. 2/8	„ „
1389 feet	W.I. Pipes	½"	@Rs. /4/6	per foot.
1560 „	„	¾"	@Rs. /6/	„ „
1687 „	„	1"	@Rs. /8/	„ „
1669 „	„	1½"	@Rs. /12/	„ „
1635 „	„	1¼"	@Rs. /14/	„ „
1571 „	„	2"	@Rs. 1/4	„ „
1915 „	„	2½"	@Rs. 1/14	„ „
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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rain fall up to 8 a. m. of 23rd June.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 11th June. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 20	7 46	2·33	14·48
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 06	7 86	2·43	15·21
Esplanade (Gok Taj. Hospital)	0 05	8 37	2·12	15·63
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 05	8 58	2·27	16·99
Kemp & Co. (Cumballa Hill)				

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	24	m 5 30	25 1	24	m 11 23	20 5
		5 32a	25 8			
Fri	25	m 7 0	24 10	25	m 0 32	18 0
		aft. 6 30a	25 0		0 44a	21 1
Sat.	26	m 8 22	25 2	26	m 1 27	17 11
		7 31a	24 7		2 1a	21 3
Sun.	27	m 9 22	25 9	27	m 2 14	17 9
		8 31a	24 7		3 12a	21 1
Mon	28	m 10 48	26 4	28	m 2 57	17 5
		9 30a	24 9		4 45a	20 8
Tues.	29	m 10 48	26 11	29	m 3 37	17 1
		10 14a	25 1		4 44a	20 2
Wed.	30	m 4 25	25 7	30	m 10 9	19 2
		4 34a	26 8		11 27a	17 15

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard time during the ensuing weeks:—

June	Sunset.		Sunrise.	
„ 24	(Thursday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h.	17m.
„ 25	(Friday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h.	18m.
„ 26	(Saturday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h.	18m.
„ 27	(Sunday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h.	18m.
„ 28	(Monday	„ 6h. 3m.	„ 7h.	18m.
„ 29	(Tuesday	„ 6h. 3m.	„ 7h.	19m.
„ 30	(Wednesday	„ 1m.	„ 7h.	17m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.18in. of rain. Skies are clear and temperature is above normal in the west Punjab. Elsewhere skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the southeastern districts humidity is in excess and temperature is in slight defect.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports .37in. of rain, Jhansi 0.61in. and Allahabad .06in. The sky is moderately to heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 1.01in., Jodhpur 1.26in., Ajmer 1.03in., Jaipur 0.91in. and Kotah 1.06in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is above normal except in upper Sind, where the sky is clear and the air is drier and hotter than usual. In Rajputana temperature has fallen and is in moderate defect both by day and night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and Central India west; Deesa reports 0.40in., Ahmedabad 1.61in., Surat 0.11in., Neemuch 2.10in., and Indore 0.50in. Skies are generally overcast. Humidity is in excess in the area of rain. Day temperature is low except in west Kathiawar, the deficiency ranging up to 14deg. at Deesa and 16 deg. at Neemuch; night temperature is also below the average in north Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain; Saugor has had 1.99in., Khandwa 0.82in., Akola 0.60in. and Nagpur 1.70in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the northwestern districts. Day temperature is low throughout, the maximum being on the average 12 deg. below normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.20in., Ratnagiri 0.41in. and Mormugao 0.60in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.46in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.41in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the north Bombay Deccan. Temperature has risen generally, but is still in defect at Malegaon and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The depression that lay over the northeast of the Central Provinces yesterday is situated this morning between Saugor and Jhansi. The monsoon has extended in Gujarat and Rajputana. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India west and the Central Provinces, and local in the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, the United Provinces and the east Punjab, while a few night falls have occurred in Madras. The falls have been very heavy in places in Malabar, Calicut reporting 8.10 inches. Day temperature is low in Gujarat, Rajputana and the central parts of the country.

Forecast.—Rainfall will probably increase in the United Provinces and the east Punjab and may extend into Kathiawar. It is likely to decrease in Malabar and the south of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12nd June 1920.

The depression from the Bay has moved to the northeast of the Central Provinces and the monsoon has extended in Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces. The depression may move further in a westnorthwesterly direction. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad and local in Bengal, the west of the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, Kashmir and southern Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report:—Table Island one in 24 hours; Tavoy three; Kyaukpyu, Akyab, Sibsagar one; Gauhati, Silchar, Cherrapunji one and a half; Arisal, Darjiling one; Sambalpur one and a half; Bareilly a half; Dehra Dun one, Dharamsore three, Udaipur a half; Pendra one and a half, Jagdalpur one, Parbhani three-quarters, Gulgarga one and a half; Hanamkonda, Calingapatam one.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23rd JUNE 1920

STATIONS.	Temp. In Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. (2ist)	92.1	81.1	70	..	0	0
Jask	97.5	81.6	47	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	..	..	..	..	0	—0.14
Do.	108.0	95.8	23	..	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	109.5	87.0	43	..	1 15	+0.76
Rawalpindi	106.2	75.0	29	..	0 29	—0.80
Lahore	106.9	84.3	53	..	0.02	—1.10
Hissar	109.5	86.2	54	..	0.14	—1.06
Ambala	106.6	85.0	53	0.18	0.20	—1.34
Delhi	98.8	83.0	73	..	1.83	+0.16
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	102.3	78.3	85	..	1.52	+0.32
Mainpuri	107.4	81.4	67	0.31	1.00	+0.09
Jhansi	104.4	84.0	69	0.84	1.58	—0.44
Cawnpore	103.8	87.1	64	0.01	0.01	—1.62
Allahabad	98.5	85.7	73	0.59	0.66	—1.38
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	116.5	87.2	31	..	1.00	+0.89
Karachi	94.4	85.7	76	..	0	—0.52
Aimer	96.8	75.4	51	1.34	5.14	+3.86
Jaipur	101.5	79.8	73	0.91	7.12	+5.92
Kotah	101.6	75.6	88	1.58	3.90	+2.25
Mount Abu	80.2	68.8	89	0.19	8.25	+5.90
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	4.65	+3.51
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	97.6	81.9	75	..	9.72	+6.77
Bhavnagar Para	93.8	80.8	82	0.06	..	..
Surat	95.9	81.7	82	0.11	9.82	+3.61
Ahmedabad	90.0	81.8	77	1.11	5.21	+1.75
Deesa	96.8	81.5	86	0.46	4.05	+3.08
Neemuch	88.7	72.6	95	2.10	3.83	+3.59
Indore	78.9	72.8	88	0.50	4.07	—0.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	87.5	75.8	93	0.38	3.68	—0.81
Saugor	89.8	74.4	98	1.99	5.89	+2.23
Hoshangabad	85.9	69.4	95	0.28	4.02	+0.33
Khandwa	76.3	72.6	95	2.52	7.60	+3.92
Akola	81.5	74.3	87	0.65	3.00	—0.79
Amraoti	84.8	73.9	92	0.06	1.24	—3.37
Nagpur	87.6	75.7	82	1.78	5.19	—1.03
Chanda	89.5	75.8	88	0.15	3.86	—1.33
Raipur	89.4	76.4	79	0.18	2.82	—2.48
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.6	82.1	82	0.20	7.46	—6.36
Ratnagiri	86.7	77.1	78	0.42	15.00	—8.10
Marmugoa	89.2	77.7	85	0.50	20.74	—4.05
Karwar	81.7	75.8	82	0.14	28.01	—1.89
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	72.4	80	..	1.85	—1.83
Ahmednagar	89.5	72.7	70	..	1.89	—2.69
Poona	81.0	72.7	75	..	4.30	+0.15
Sholapur	85.8	71.2	68	..	1.14	—2.72
Bijapur	85.0	71.4	67	..	3.83	+0.92
Belgaum	74.2	68.8	91	0.46	6.08	—0.25
Aurangabad	78.9	73.0	82	..	0.66	—3.84
Nizamabad (Indr)	85.9	74.2	78	0.08	4.86	+0.74
Hyderabad	83.5	71.4	81	0.11	3.08	—0.51
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	87.1	74.6	91	2.63	42.40	+12.72
Calicut	81.0	72.7	90	8.10	44.00	+15.93
Cochin	84.7	73.7	88	1.77	36.98	+4.52
Colombo	84.6	78.2	82	1.30	11.65	+1.01
						+8.50
						0.00
						2.73
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	75.2	87	..	2.88	..
Bellary	91.1	76.7	59	..	0.32	— .11
Cuddapah	95.0	81.1	59	..	3.33	+1.20
Madras	101.3	83.8	58	..	0.06	—0.24
Bangalore	84.1	66.0	85	0.13	2.24	—0.9
Coimbatore	80.2	69.5	88	0.09	1.41	—01.
Trichinopoly	94.6	77.4	64	..	0.48	—
Negapatam	97.1	80.1	69	..	0	

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BOLSHEVISTS' ASIATIC AIMS

TO DESTROY BRITAIN'S POWER.

M. Charles Pettit, writing in the Petit Parisien of his impressions formed during a recent visit to Bolshevist Russia, gives an account of conversations which he had with Tchicherin, the Commissary of Foreign Affairs.

In talking of politics with Tchitcherin, M. Pettit says he gained the impression that Bolshevism was not only a social revolution, but a source of unrest in Asia. Tchitcherin, he says, is not an Asiatic, but rather the only real Russian to be found among the Bolshevists. At the present moment, however, his ambition is centred on Asia. He has established the most intimate relations, if not secret alliances, with the Turkish Nationalists, the Persians, the Musalmans, who live between the Caspian and the Sea of Aral, the Turcomans—in short, with all those who are behind the great Pan-Asiatic movement which is directed against European influence in general, and the British Empire in particular.

Tchitcherin's intrigues have spread as far as China, Korea, and Japan, for the Bolshevists aspire to the conquest of the Far East. Egypt, too, and the entire north of Africa have been invaded by mysterious missionaries preaching a holy war against the Governments of Europe. Tchitcherin spoke bitterly on England. It would be a joy to him to organize the great Asiatic crusade against the British.

The Jew Bronstein, known as Trotsky, surrounded by his Jewish and Oriental satellites, aspires to be the Napoleon of the East. He is chief executive in the huge international secret society whose aim is to destroy European civilization, and which dreams of driving Britain from her Asiatic possessions. And this plot is developing under the favouring eye of Germany which, while, it fears the theories of Bolshevism, does not view with displeasure this Asiatic rising against the Entente.—"The Times."

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO COLONEL SMITH.

The "Tribune":—

We have seen what use Sir Michael O'Dwyer has made of the farewell addresses presented to him under circumstances now well-known. The so-called address said to have been presented to General Dyer at Jullundur on behalf of the English ladies resident in the Punjab, has also been exploited to the fullest extent by the "Pioneer." Now news comes from Amritsar that another Martial Law hero, Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, has obtained a certificate of popularity in the form of a farewell function from his subordinates. There is, we believe, a departmental rule which forbids Government servants from receiving such addresses from their subordinates without the permission of the higher authorities. If so, it is pertinent to ask whether this condition has been fulfilled in this particular case. Apart from this, there is another question which we should like to ask. Did Colonel Smith interest himself in this movement to have a farewell function organise in his honour? If not, why and at whose instance did his head clerk issue the following to all Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Amritsar district:—

"Dear Sir,—It is proposed to have a photo of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Smith, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon on the evening of the 13th June 1920 (Sunday) at 4 p.m., in Civil Hospital compound. If you intend to join in the group you are welcome cordially. All will assemble here at 2 p.m., punctually.

(Sd.) GUJAR RAM,
H. C.,
Civil Surgeon's Office,
Amritsar.

5th June, 1920.

It will not do to say that the above was merely an informal invitation which it was open to the addressee to accept or to reject. Letters like the above, when issued over the signature of the Civil Surgeon's head clerk, are not the less orders because they are issued in the form of an invitation. However that may be, we wish to assure the admirers of Lieutenant-Colonel Smith that although they may succeed in misleading some unsophisticated people in England into the belief that he enjoyed at Amritsar a popularity which is not given to all the sons of men, the people of India and the thinking section among the British know better.

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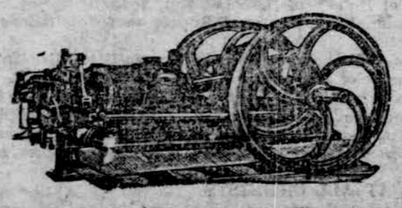

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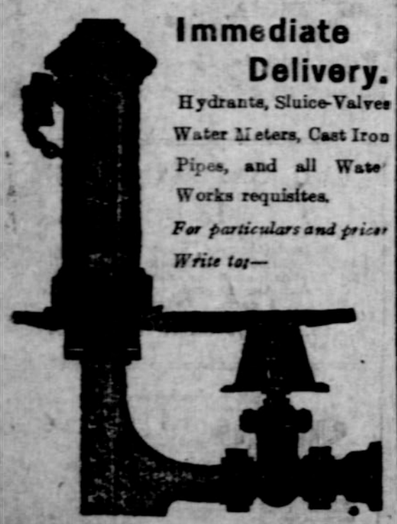

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